

THE AMERICAN

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*** IN order to pursue the plan of adding a definite scientific infusion to its weekly contents, as well as to serve a confessed need, THE AMERICAN will begin, with the first issue in October, the publication of concise weekly reports of the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia), and of its several sections. These reports will be specially prepared for us by thoroughly competent hands, under the direction of Professor ANGELO HEILPRIN, of the Academy, and they will constitute, should there be an evidence of the public appreciation of them, a permanent feature of the journal. No other, so far as we are aware, now presents these proceedings, contemporaneously. Under Professor HEILPRIN's direction, there will be added, from time to time, other interesting scientific data—including reports of the latest investigations, American and foreign, in the fields of biology, geology, palæontology, botany and physics, etc., etc.

The attention of all interested in Science is invited to this announcement, and their subscriptions invited by the publishers.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

WE are having substantially a trial of strength between the newspapers and politicians in the matter of nominations to the next Congress. The newspapers, with a good degree of unity, are resisting the renomination of those members who voted for the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, but not always to the immediate advantage of the country, for in several instances the substitutes proposed are men of character inferior to the Congressmen who have erred. But the public is urged to make a wholesale slaughter of all who failed to support Mr. ARTHUR's veto, on the ground that the ultimate benefit to our political life will be so great. Thus far the Congressmen seem to have the best of it, to judge by the news from the nominating conventions. Indeed, we hear of but one instance in which the nomination was refused for this reason, and even Mr. KEIFER has been renominated. But, of course, a renomination is not a reflection, and the independent voter counts for more at the polls than in the nominating conventions. Yet we doubt if any great number of members will lose their seats on this account. We say this with regret, for we should have liked to see the constituencies make an example of a good many of these gentlemen.

For this failure the newspapers themselves are to blame. Since the pulpit abandoned the work of educating the people in the principles of social and political duty, to concentrate its efforts on soul-saving, the political education of the people has been left to the newspapers, and very badly they have done the work. About once a year their readers are startled by a reminder in their columns of the existence of a moral standard in life. All the rest of the time the standard of party advantage, or party policy, is good enough to serve. Is it any wonder that the people distrust their scanty appeals to the "higher law," and suspect that there is something behind them which is not fit to be disclosed? And when they see the whole policy of the paper controlled by the simple desire to get subscribers and make money, are they wrong in thinking that the editor who criticises is not so much better than the politician at whom he discharges his volley? The truth is that the better public opinion of the country finds no proper channel of utterance in the American press, and, therefore, is too disorganized to make itself felt in political movements. One man of unselfish principle and a little enthusiasm is worth more to the cause of reform, in any district, than is a newspaper of the usual make.

MR. LINCOLN has vindicated the confidence his friends reposed in him by cancelling the order for the removal of Colonel STURGIS, to which we referred last week. This makes it evident that it was issued under a misapprehension. It is said that Mr. LINCOLN has done much to restore the Secretaryship of War to its proper authority in control of the army. Under recent Secretaries, removals, transfers and the like were ordered by chiefs of departments, without consulting the Secretary. They merely reported to him what they had done. Mr. LINCOLN declined to play "King Log" for their benefit. He insisted that pro-

posed changes should be submitted to him, with the reasons for making them, and, after a united resistance from those whose discretion was to be retrenched, he carried his point. Perhaps it was his ignorance of this change which led Colonel TAYLOR to write that unhappy letter to the War Department.

THE Tariff Commission has reached Cincinnati, where the representatives of the earthenware trades urged upon its attention their claim to higher protection than they have received. These gentlemen would have made their claim much more forcible, if they had shown more readiness to pay for brains, as well as for material, and to improve the artistic qualities of their work as fast as the public desire it. We do not speak of the highest grades, which are produced, in limited quantities, of as excellent a quality as anywhere in the world. We refer to the medium grades, in which our manufacturers reproduce bad European models in form and decoration, with as little expenditure of thought as is conceivable. The Centennial Exhibition of American ceramics was a wretched display, in comparison with what France and England sent, except as it showed the abundance and the excellence of our materials. Our manufacturers have made some progress since that time, but not near so much as in other branches of artistic manufacture. The greatest progress has been made in the production of costly and ornate articles for decoration, while the higher classes of wares for household use are much below what is imported from Europe. And it is on these they ask for higher duties.

We speak with freedom, as we desire nothing but the prosperity of this and every American manufacture, and are ready to sustain any proposal for its reasonable protection. We feel the humiliation of every failure to do as well as foreigners have done. We have no desire to find fault, where it is possible to praise. And, in this connection, we may notice that we have not found in *The Evening Post* any reference to the conclusive answers furnished by *The Advertiser* and *The Journal* to *The Boston Herald's* charges against the knit-goods makers of New England, although the *Post* published in its editorial columns a large extract from the original charges. Also, that *The Times*, of New York, took up the subject last Sunday, but only to republish *The Herald's* charges, after these had been shown to be false and unfounded. It speaks of a controversy in progress on the subject, although *The Herald* has not undertaken to reply, and it gives its public only that side with which your pronounced American Free Trader finds himself in sympathy.

THE Star Route cases were still under argument yesterday, it being the rôle of the defence apparently to weaken the force of evidence and argument by such a sustained flood of talk as will weary and disgust the jury with the whole matter, and thus increase the chances of a verdict which shall stand in no proper relation to what has been proven. But since Mr. MERRICK's forcible presentation of the Government's case, the tone of the defence has been much more serious. They have spoken like men who felt that at last they had their work laid out for them, and were anything but certain that they would get through it. This has been especially noticeable in the argument of Mr. INGERSOLL, whose earlier appearances in the case were, at times, offensively jaunty and self-confident. The public would be well content to have Colonel INGERSOLL treat much more important questions with the seriousness with which he discussed the guilt or innocence of Mr. DORSEY.

We observe that a Chicago paper charges Mr. DORSEY with keeping for himself some thirty-five thousand dollars of money raised for the Indiana campaign in 1880. It is said that Mr. THOMAS PLATT took a hundred thousand dollars to Indiana, for which Mr. NEW could find no use. Half the sum was forced on Mr. NEW; fifteen thousand was

expended in some other way; and the rest passed into Mr. DORSEY's hands and never was accounted for. We are glad to be able to vindicate Mr. DORSEY. Neither he nor Mr. PLATT, nor anybody else among the Stalwarts, took any such sum, or any considerable fraction of it, to Indiana. At no time was there at Mr. NEW's disposal money enough to pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign, which included the picketing of the whole frontier of the State. That precaution would have been abandoned, had not Philadelphia Republicans, and not the Stalwarts especially, made a special effort to raise the money needed. The only offer of money for the Indiana campaign which was refused, did come from a Stalwart Republican. It was an offer of an indefinite supply of funds, coupled with conditions as to filling places on the Supreme Bench. The gentleman who made the offer then joined the Democrats, and sent a contribution to help carry Indiana for General HANCOCK. He is now back again among the Stalwart Republicans, and is trying his hand at making a Governor for his own State. Mr. DORSEY is quite innocent in this matter.

SENATOR HARRISON is coming to the front very rapidly, as a man who can be trusted to lead the Republican party. It is only recently that Mr. HARRISON has been giving attention to political questions, he having given twenty-five years to the study and practice of law. His moral character and his mental capacity are both above question, and he never has condescended to any of the tricks by which politicians make reputations and secure nominations. He owes his place in the Senate to the public recognition of his merits, and not to the favor of the politicians. His position on all the leading questions is satisfactory. He wants reduction of taxation and tariff revision, without giving up the protective policy. He favors the reform of the civil service, by some method of appointment which shall take the public patronage out of the hands of Congressmen, and he hopes to see a beginning made of legislation to this effect at the next session of Congress. We look with hopefulness upon Mr. HARRISON's prospects in the political world. He bears an honored name, which he may carry a second time into the high places of the land.

FROM the beginning of the present campaign, the effort has been made by the CAMERON and BEAVER managers to enlist sectarian prejudice in behalf of their ticket. The whole Presbyterian vote of the State was to be secured for a ticket with two such sound Presbyterians as Mr. BEAVER and Mr. MARSHALL, and when Mr. MARSHALL declined the honor, Mr. WANAMAKER was to be put into his place. The Independents, without thinking of it, blocked this movement by nominating Mr. STEWART and Mr. JUNKIN, the latter being a man much better known to the Presbyterians of Pennsylvania than Mr. BEAVER ever was.

Now it is the Methodists who are to be diverted from the support of Mr. PATTISON. A copy of the campaign life of General BEAVER has been sent to every Methodist pastor in the State, and instead of the two portraits of the General found in the ordinary copies, this special edition contains one of himself and one of his Methodist father, the Rev. PETER BEAVER. On page 15 is a *fac-simile* of Mr. BEAVER's certificate of ordination by Bishop ASBURY, which General BEAVER himself must have furnished. In keeping with this, is the alleged circulation, among the Methodists, of the charge that Mr. PATTISON has the Controller's office filled with Catholic clerks. These are fair samples of the means by which Mr. COOPER and his friends think to secure the Governorship to their candidate. The whole business is contemptibly small. It should excite the honest indignation of those who love the Christian churches of this Commonwealth too well to want to see them dragged in the political mud as a tailpiece to the "machine."

THERE is abundant and gratifying evidence in Pennsylvania of the steady increase of the reform movement represented by the STEWART State ticket. The details are too numerous to be here entered into, but they all go to show the growth of an intelligent independence among the people—the best form which the movement could take, and the strongest assurance of its decisive ultimate triumph. Numerous public meetings are now arranged for, and several have already been held. They have served, wherever held, to kindle the flame for which the feelings and convictions of the people had made preparation. It is evident that there can be no success of the Stalwart "machine," this year, in Penn-

sylvania, and that, on the other hand, the great work of reviving the Republican party of the nation, hopefully begun here, will be steadily pushed forward. One of the most impressive and most satisfactory features in the matter is the evidence presented that Republicans in other States—we might, with entire truth, say good citizens, without regard to party—cheer on the Independent movement here, as one having in its charge a great public duty, the discharge of which meets the demands of the time, and promises good results in the near future.

AMONG the incidents that should be mentioned are the renomination, by an overwhelming vote, in the Allegheny district, of Congressman BAYNE, who so sharply criticised the actions of the Administration in his speech in the House, and at various times openly withstood Senator CAMERON; and the nomination for Congress, by the Republican Convention of Chester County, of State Senator EVERHART, who declined to enter the Senatorial caucuses at Harrisburg, both in 1879 and 1881, and declined to vote for Mr. CAMERON, in the former year, after the caucus had nominated him.

IN connection with the subject of the uprising amongst the colored Republicans of Pennsylvania, elsewhere referred to, the Independent meeting held in Philadelphia on Monday evening, which was called by a number of the most prominent, intelligent and respected colored men of the city, including ROBERT PURVIS, WILLIAM STILL and others, requires mention. The meeting was large, and of those present the great majority undoubtedly sympathized with its objects, but a party of men (colored), who had evidently been sent for the purpose, strove to break up the gathering, or, at least, to distract its action, by noisy interruptions, cheers for General BEAVER, etc., etc. These men were recognized and are well-known persons; to the great discredit of the National Administration, it must be said that they are employes in the Custom House, the Mint, the Post Office and other United States offices in this city. Unfortunately for the meeting, the police, whose efficiency under Mayor King has usually been all that could be asked, in this case appeared to be in sympathy with the roughs, or at least indifferent to their behavior, and while the proceedings went on to the end, as those in sympathy with the objects of the gathering desired, they were grossly and scandalously disturbed. But of course all these things tell in the end for the cause of reform. Nothing is more effective in persuading the people to overthrow the "bosses" and the "machine" managers than a complete unmasking of their evil methods of procedure. Another meeting is to be held, and the Mayor will see to it that the policemen present are of a sort who will preserve order.

THE arrest, bail and flight of Major ELLIS P. PHIPPS, the late superintendent of the Philadelphia Almshouse, and the discovery of five wagon-loads of public property in his possession, may be said to close a very interesting chapter in our local history. It is now five years since the benevolent people of this city began to ask themselves why so great an outlay upon our poor seemed rather to increase the number of applicants for assistance on our streets. When they undertook the work of organizing our city charities, they found the Almshouse the most unmanageable factor in the problem. On every side on which it was approached, it was found to be an obstacle to any wise and just regulation of charitable relief, and the conviction grew upon them that nothing short of an onslaught upon the place, through political channels, would secure any reform. At the same time, they made the discovery that the people of Philadelphia are by no means inert as regards public interests, and that, although weary of vague denunciations in speeches and editorials, they were ready to listen to anyone who was in earnest and had a plan to propose. Out of these experiences came the Committee of One Hundred. The abominations of the Almshouse and of the Gas Trust were the two objective points in view from the first, and the success of charity organization movement was the encouragement to undertake it.

The Gas Trust is still in the hands of those who have employed it as a political force in our city, although it has been shorn of its insolence, taught its accountability to the community, and warned of the near approach of a day of final reckoning. The Almshouse is in the hands of men who give the assurance of managing it with common honesty, if

not with the brightest intelligence of the problems involved in the care of the poor.

How far the contemptible thefts perpetrated by Mr. PHIPPS have been shared in, or even known to, his political associates, we have no means of knowing. The representatives of the Committee of One Hundred speak as though they had found in his safe evidence which implicates others, although at this writing they have arrested only two subordinates. It is not improbable. An institution managed as the Alms-house has been, could not but prove a great moral canker in a city's political life, thrusting poisonous roots far and wide. But until we have some definite proof against those who are suspected to be implicated, it is but fair to suspend judgment.

THE election of delegates to the New York Republican Convention goes forward with no results to dishearten Governor CORNELL's friends, but it is still too soon to predict the result. One Utica District, hitherto regarded as a CONKLING stronghold, has chosen WADSWORTH delegates after a sharp struggle, and in general the ex-Senator seems to be strong only in the larger cities—where the Republican party is in the minority. Where the Administration Republicans can secure nothing for themselves, they try to put themselves in Mr. CORNELL's way, by securing instructions for some local candidate for the Governorship, in the hope that Mr. FOLGER will gain by the "break" when these minor candidates are abandoned. But thus far it seems likely that Mr. CORNELL will have, if not a majority, a larger number of delegates than any other candidate.

The Democrats are pursuing a much quieter and more promising course than the Republicans. Their chief want, if Mr. HENRY WATTERSON be a safe observer, is the scarcity of candidates. To find a good Democrat, who is not identified with either Mr. TILDEN or the opposition to Mr. TILDEN, and who will satisfy the Anti-monopolist party, is by no means easy. Mr. HEWITT is spoken of, but he earned Mr. TILDEN's undying hate in 1877. Col. FRED. CONKLING is named also, but he is a man of too many private and particular opinions to make a safe candidate.

"THE Dutch have taken Holland," and the Democrats and Republicans have carried Arkansas and Vermont respectively. In neither State were there any great matters at issue. In Arkansas, there seems to have been a fair count and a free election, but the Democrats have gained rather than lost, the struggle being hopeless on the other side. The drift of negro immigration to this State seems to show that the black man gets fair treatment from its people. In Vermont the Republicans have lost ground only in Judge POLAND's district. It appears that the Judge has by no means lost all the unpopularity which led to his forced retirement from politics a few years ago.

In Missouri, the Republican State Committee voted to hold no State Convention this year, which would imply an understanding with the Greenback party. Six members of the Committee refuse to abide by this decision, and have united in calling a State Convention for the 20th of September. This we think right. The Republican party has no right to help Greenbackers to defeat Democrats; and such a coalition is especially absurd in Missouri, where the Greenbackers are but a handful while the Republicans form a strong, compact and growing minority of the people. The Republicans of Missouri should be laboring for the time when immigration will give the State into their hands.

Mr. BRUCE, ex-Senator from Mississippi and Register of the Treasury, goes home to his State to make campaign speeches for the Republican candidates for Congress. Will he support Mr. CHALMERS or Mr. CARTER in the Holly Springs District? Mr. BRUCE does not seem to have heard of that little entanglement; he goes to make Republican speeches, he says. But which is the Republican candidate in that district? Is it the General CHALMERS of Fort Pillow notoriety, who was party to all the atrocities by which the colored voters of the "Shoe-string District" were terrorized, and whom a Republican majority has just ejected from the House? Or is it Mr. HANNIBAL CARTER, the black man who has stood by his party through good and evil report, and who now stands up for its honor by resisting this infamous candidacy.

WE observe that Northern Republican papers of the better class, which stood by Mr. MAHONE in the earlier stages of his revolt against the Debt-paying Democrats of Virginia, begin to be heartily sick of the

alliance, and that they favor the presentation of straight-out Republican candidates for Congressmen in Virginia. We observe this, especially, in *The Advertiser*, of Boston, and *The Times*, of New York. We do not see any excuse for this face-about in anything Mr. MAHONE has done. He is just the same insolent and unprincipled adventurer that he was two years ago, or a year ago. Until Mr. ARTHUR came into office, and made Mr. CHANDLER the dispenser-general of patronage, Mr. MAHONE had not so much power over the employes of the government as he has now. But what he would do with any power the Government might choose to give, was shown as clearly by his demand in regard to Virginia postmasters in 1881, as it is by his removal of straight Republicans from the Internal Revenue service in 1882. We have got matters to such a pass in Virginia, that no man who believes in the principles laid down in the National Republican platforms of the past sixteen years can continue to hold a national office in Virginia under this most Republican Administration. Unless he can stomach Repudiation, he must go.

THE three heads of the Church of the Latter Day Saints issued an address to the members of that church, on the last day of August. It has reference, of course, to the proceedings against polygamists expected under the EDMUNDS Law. They show their confidence in the strength of their case before their own people by stating pretty fairly the position of their opponents:—"That this doctrine [of plural marriage] is not a part of our religion; that this system of marriage is not religion; that it is an immoral and odious practice; that it is shocking to the religious sense of the nation and to the civilization of our age; and that legislation framed for its repression and extirpation should be enacted." On the contrary, "As a church we have repeatedly testified in the most solemn manner that the institution of marriage, at which the law is aimed, has been revealed to us by the Almighty, and that it is a part of our religion; that it is interwoven with our dearest and holiest hopes connected with eternity; and that, not from any lustful motives, but because we believe we should incur the eternal displeasure of our Heavenly Father if we did not comply with its requirements, we have espoused this doctrine." This is sufficiently explicit, but President TAYLOR and his associates do not reconcile their theory with the fact that Mormons in the best standing, and even officials in the church, have confined themselves to one wife, nor show why the rest could not do as much for the future,—while still believing the doctrine that polygamy is right,—in obedience to an authority which, even if mistaken on this point, is yet the lawful authority of the land. After some rhetoric about the church, they proceed: "Let us guard well our franchise, and in one unbroken phalanx maintain and sustain our political status, and as patriots and freemen operate together in defence of what few liberties are left to us; in the defence of the Constitution and in the defence of the inalienable rights of man." How they mean to do this, we cannot tell. Only one step is open to them within the law. It is to carry the case to the Supreme Court, and get the sense of that court as to the consistency of the EDMUNDS Law with the constitutional Amendment forbidding Congress to pass laws forbidding the free exercise of religion. If that decision be unfavorable—and we are sure it will be,—then as honest and law-abiding people they must either submit or emigrate.

THE Social Science Association is one of the most valuable of our national organizations, but not so useful as it would have been had it avoided some very grave mistakes in its earlier history. The session at Saratoga, this year, drew together a very interesting company of persons interested in educational, charitable, hygienic, and similar work. No topic seems to have excited so much interest as the problem of government aid to education. Dr. MAYO, of the PEABODY Fund, spoke encouragingly of progress made in the South, and urged the necessity of generous help from the national treasury. Indian education was discussed at some length, and the complex nature of the problem shown. To lift a man of primitive barbarism into any real community with a civilized nation, something more than a spelling-book is needed. Even Christianizing them is not enough, for the Christian religion adapts itself to many, if not all, stages of social development, and of itself imparts no impulse to emulate the white man in the refinements of civilized manners and methods. For a time, the personal influence of the

missionary works in that direction, but when the Indian community is left to itself, even though it remains Christian, it rests content with a social order of a very low grade. This is seen in the Christianized Indians of Canada and of our Eastern States. The Indian's whole idea of life has to be changed. His conception of his own physical and social wants must be enlarged; he must be taught discontent with less than the best. This is neither easy nor rapid work, yet less than this will not result in incorporating these millions of red men into the American nation.

THE city commissioners of San Francisco, not content with the slow operation of the Chinese Exclusion Law, have been trying to drive the Chinese out of the laundry business by requiring each of them to take out a license, and to file, as a preliminary, an application signed by twelve tax-payers in their immediate neighborhood. Judge FIELD, of the United States Court, set aside this regulation, on the ground that the authority of the commissioners extended only to dangerous employments, which is not a category under which laundries can be included. The commissioners are trying to effect the same result by requiring of laundries that they have such means of drainage as will carry off their refuse waters without delay or failure. We fear that Judge FIELD will not find soapsuds especially dangerous to the health of San Francisco.

It is found that nobody in Dublin can come to Mr. GRAY's relief, unless Judge LAWSON chooses to remit some part of his sentence. The power to commit for contempt is a peculiar privilege of the courts, with which the executive authority never interferes. That there should be some limit to the exercise of such authority everybody admits. Judge LAWSON might have sentenced Mr. GRAY for three years or for thirty, as easily as for three months, and in either case nothing but the judge's relenting could have secured his release. It is proposed to fix a maximum of fine and imprisonment which a single judge may inflict, and to require the concurrence of three judges to a heavier penalty.

On maturer reflection, it seems to us that Mr. GRAY's English critics are right in insisting that he took a wrong course as regards the HYNES jury. As High Sheriff of the county, he had the jury in his custody, although the High Sheriff always exercises this custody through subordinate officers. It was both his privilege and his duty to bring to the attention of the court anything which had transpired to indicate that the jury had failed in their duty. Had he done so in open court, he would have served the accused much better than by printing those charges in his newspaper.

THE constabulary troubles in Ireland have resulted in a temporary strike of the Dublin police, a body quite different from the Royal Irish constabulary. During the strike, attempts were made to supply the vacancy by special constables, but the need for these ceased because the regular force returned to their duty. The disturbance in the city, in the meantime, which the telegrams dignify with the name of riots, seem to have been no more than rough demonstrations of popular sympathy with the regulars, and antipathy to the specials. The Dublin people have little cause for rioting, when their municipal government is in the hands of men who sympathize heartily with the national cause, and who have omitted no opportunity of showing their regard for Mr. PAR-NELL and Mr. GRAY.

It is said that the Dublin police are to blame for the failure to arrest the murderers of Lord CAVENDISH and Mr. BURKE. The authorities in Jamaica believe they have caught the man. The story he tells of his escape to Venezuela, through England, is coherent enough, but he betrays his falsehood at the end, when he says that Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P., promised and paid him £20 for the job.

FIFTY years ago, the English workman was to be elevated and liberalized by the Mechanics' Institute, an institution of which Lord BROUGHAM and the Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge were the chief patrons. For a time there was great enthusiasm in its behalf, and it was extended into every important town in the island. But the working people reached the conclusion that dry biographies and lectures on conchology, although labelled "useful knowledge," had no uses for them that they could discover. They would rather go to

Mr. JOHN HULLAH's classes and learn to sing. The institutes have been in a condition of decay in all but a few localities, and in many their very name is forgotten. In Manchester, the effort is making to convert the institute into a technical school, in which the workman shall learn what will fit him to earn better wages. That kind of use is intelligible to him, but the adoption of this plan will make it impossible to class such institutes among the properly educational influences.

A FRENCH writer, M. PAUL BEAULIEU in the *Debats*, draws from the situation at Suez, just the inference which has been forcing itself on Americans. M. BEAULIEU says that "it must be borne in mind that whatever is decided now about the Suez Canal will no doubt be used in the future as a precedent for arrangements regarding the five or six other isthmus canals now contemplated by the engineering world. If England claims to lay her hand on the Suez Canal on account of her superior interests in it, America might on precisely the same grounds pretend to be a predominating power over that of Panama, which may prove a still more important route. Hence the energetic action of M. de Lesseps, unfriendly as it now seems to England, may turn out to have been advantageous for the defence, no less of English, than of European interests." Or—to put the case in a way somewhat different,—if England finds it necessary to lay violent hands on the Suez Canal, in order to secure her possessions in India, why should we bind ourselves never to lay hands on a canal which, if constructed, would become virtually a part of our coast line? Why should we enter into an agreement with European powers to debar ourselves from doing what England has done at Suez? Why should we stand by and see England and other European powers negotiate with Colombia a treaty to prevent our doing what has been done at Suez? Our British friends, when they reopen the question of the neutrality of the Panama Canal, will find that they have been creating a great many troublesome precedents.

If the English campaign in Egypt is to proceed in this tardy fashion those who wish well to ARABI Bey will begin to have hopes of his success. Heartily as we should deplore that result, we had expected the defeat and dispersion of his ragged regiments before this; but the despatches from Egypt speak of military operations in which the English do not seem to have much advantage, of hospitals, of sick, of the difficulties of getting food and forage for the invading army, and the like. And we now are in the most unhealthy month of the Egyptian year, the fatal September of fevers and malaria, when the inundations try so severely the stamina of foreigners.

That the English have no help or sympathy from the natives, is now a matter of notoriety. Even the Europeans of other nationality, in Alexandria, have banded together against the invaders, and the Greek consul is charged with holding communications with the enemy. An English paper says: "In the interests of the swarm of European officials who receive large salaries for administering the now defunct dual Control, we have been informed *ad nauseam* of the intimidation practised by the rebels in order to secure the acquiescence of the people. It is difficult to reconcile this statement in the face of recent events at Alexandria. There, at any rate, ARABI can exert no adverse influence, and yet a few days ago, the Guards passed through the outskirts of the city on their way to Ramleh, and whilst the women shook their fists at us, the juvenile part of the population shouted maledictions." The route of the march was changed to avoid these demonstrations, so violent were they.

It is not often that Madagascar is heard of in the diplomatic world. So long as the policy of the native Government kept it closed to foreign intercourse, and its people in a state of barbarism, the diplomats let the island alone. But since the missionaries have succeeded in having the country thrown open, and are Christianizing the natives, the European powers begin to find it necessary to have representatives and influence. The Queen of Madagascar recently promulgated a law forbidding her subjects to sell land to any foreigner, under penalty of ten years' imprisonment. At this the French consul chose to take umbrage, although it was aimed at no country, and inflicted no penalties upon the subjects of any. He claimed that it violated the treaty of commerce

and amity negotiated by France in 1868, and he withdrew from the capital, protesting that he would hold the Queen's government responsible for any wrong done to the persons or property of Frenchmen in the Island. His own government sustain him in this, and the French press insinuate that the obnoxious law is the outgrowth of a British intrigue for possession of the island.

THERE has been a small frontier war between Greece and Turkey about a little strip of territory in Thessaly, which is claimed by both parties under the award of the European Commission. After killing and maiming some four hundred people, the authorities ceased hostilities and proceeded to negotiate. Of course it is quite impossible to pronounce on the merits of the dispute, but the expert boundary-makers who undertook to define the line of demarcation have assigned this Karalik-Derbend district to the Greeks. It is at the base of the Olympian foot-hills.

(See *News Summary*, page 349.)

ENGLISH LIMITATIONS.

THE general unpopularity of the English people with the rest of mankind, is a matter so notorious that even the English themselves are beginning to notice it in a puzzled way. They do not know what to make of it. They are conscious of having a more than ordinary share of the social virtues. They feel, in a vague way, the sentimental good-will toward countries with which they are not at war. They believe themselves capable of rendering great services to mankind, and they think that in a number of instances they have rendered such services. Yet they feel that no other people has any genuine liking for them. In neither the East nor the West have they any sincere and cordial friends. Deeper than the instinctive distrust of foreigners, which is as universal as are national boundary lines, is the rooted and hearty dislike which the name and power of England seems to excite, not only in the minds of the Irish and the Hindoos, but among Chinese, Japanese, Russians, Egyptians, Italians, Frenchmen, Portuguese, Spaniards, Americans and other races as manifold as the dispersion at Shinar or the gathering at Pentecost.

One reason for this, we believe, is due to the peculiar features of the history of England. Great Britain is an isolated country. Since Scotland came heartily into the union of the two British kingdoms, the island has had no internal divisions of importance, and the united nation has had no boundary but the sea. The people have had a government which substantially represented them, and left them in the enjoyment of personal liberty. In fine, they have had none of the difficulties and trials which beset other countries, and therefore no preparation to sympathize with the passions and sentiments which sway the public opinion of those countries. Through all the gigantic struggle which resulted in the independence of Germany, no popular and no official support came from England. The British people knew nothing of the miseries which attend a sundered national existence. They have escaped that ever since the restoration of the STUARTS, or, perhaps we might say, since the accession of the TUDORS. They could not feel what the German patriot felt, because their own experience gave them no help to put themselves into his place. If it seemed different in the case of Italy, the difference was on the surface only. One powerful section of English public opinion sustained the movement for Italian unity, because the overthrow of the papacy was expected as a result. Another was affected by Mr. GLADSTONE's powerful exposure of the tyranny of the BOURBONS in Naples. Had BOMBA been a tolerable ruler, and the pope been at Avignon, Italy might have remained in its sundered condition till our own time, for anything England cared.

Similarly with the more recent dismemberment of Denmark and France. The passionate feeling, which in Paris covers the statues of Alsace and Lorraine with signs of mourning, and causes this thrifty people to make one exception to their purpose to risk nothing in war, is a very un-English feeling. England never lost a province. Her people cannot imagine what they would feel if BISMARCK were to add Norfolk to the German Empire. They know nothing of that feeling of national severance, which in such cases goes deeper than the resentment of mere defeat. Because it has never been called into lively exercise by ad-

versity, they do not know the heights and depths of the sentiment of nationality, which makes men regard prosperity, and even life itself, as trifles in comparison with their unity as one people in contradistinction from all others. This was seen in the English attitude towards America during our own civil war. It was a good while before it dawned upon them that the Northern people were fighting for a principle, and not against slavery as Mr. BRIGHT thought, nor for empire as Lord JOHN RUSSELL said. Even now they do not understand it fully, nor see why we should associate our victory with any resentment of their conduct to us.

It is so to-day with England's attitude to Ireland and Egypt. It is the common element in the situation of both these countries. The English cannot tell what the Irish want, nor why they want it. They are quite willing to make them prosperous if that be within the range of possibility. They will even throw aside their most cherished economic principles for the nonce, and give the Irish tenants privileges which they refuse to those of England and Scotland. And they wonder that no "concessions" make the Irish contented, and that even the few prosperous people, who are purely Irish, hate the English rule as fiercely as do their impoverished neighbors. The truth is that Ireland's first necessity is the right of national existence. Till the Irish acquire that, they never will have either self-respect, public quiet or general prosperity. That they do not accept Land Acts and the like as a substitute for this, seems a grievous fault to the Englishman, who never knew any other existence than that of a member of a free, self-respecting, independent state. He is always thinking what he can do to make Ireland contented in her dependence. It is to the honor of the Irish people that they will accept no such bribe. They may denounce this or that feature of their industrial condition, as a worthy and characteristic outcome of an alien rule, and they may mislead their rulers into supposing that the removal of these abuses will bring content. But the real Irish grievance is English rule itself, and as fast as England removes one source of irritation, she will find that the national feeling will lay hold of some other, until at the last it accomplishes the purpose which more or less consciously underlies all Irish agitations.

In Egypt it is the same. "Ireland for the Irish!" finds its echo in "Egypt for the Egyptians!" In the earlier stages of the struggle, the English flattered themselves that they had only ARABI Bey and his soldiers to deal with. That delusion still lingers in the mind of Mr. GLADSTONE. He clings to it with the passion with which a just man sometimes clings to a slender excuse for acts which he knows to sorely need excuse. But even the British correspondent has abandoned it. He admits at last that ARABI is no more than the armed soldier of the Egyptian democracy, and that Egyptians of all classes, races and creeds are united in hearty support of his policy. This fact, as usual, is a puzzle to the British student of Egyptian conditions. He cannot think of any grievance worse than the pressure of taxation, or a bad administration of government in details. He knows no worse than this at home. He never felt a touch of the rage and humiliation with which a patriotic people regard a government controlled by foreign influences, for foreign ends. Nothing will persuade him that the cry "Egypt for the Egyptians!" is anything but the cover under which the military party are advancing their ambitions. How can he understand that cry, who has not since the days of the PLANTAGENETS been obliged to cry "England for the English!"?

The English allege, with truth, that the Control lightened the intolerable burden of taxation imposed by the late Khedive, and introduced more equitable methods in its collection. They think that these changes should reconcile Egypt to the foreign management of Egyptian affairs, and to the presence of a small army of English and French officials on the Nile's banks. But the *fellah* thinks not. He insists that there are prior and more important considerations than taxation, and, until these are seen to, he will not be content with any alleviation of his burdens. England appeals to the animal only in the Egyptian, as in the Irishman. The something that is greater and higher than the animal in both, resists her proposals and rebels against her dominion. That something demands place and recognition in that partnership of all the virtues and all the intelligences, an independent nation. When they choke that down, and accept her offers, they will have committed a moral suicide of the basest sort.

THE COLORED VOTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AMONG the encouraging evidences of a political renaissance we place the awakening of the colored citizenship in Pennsylvania, the signs of which have become so strong as to form a new and lively cause of apprehension in the ranks of the professional politicians. They have long counted upon it as one of the most patient and useful elements in the party organization. Men who never "kick," who follow faithfully the leadership assigned them, and obey implicitly the orders given them—who are content to be hewers of wood and drawers of water at all times—are a most desirable class of voters for the purposes of those who make politics a trade.

It must not be imagined that there is any room for criticism of the colored men in the fact that they have always so faithfully supported the Republican party. That was natural, and anything else would have been contrary to the fitness of things. It has been, indeed, a testimony to their general integrity that they could not be, in any State where the elections were really protected by the law, led away from the Republican flag. Practically, there has not been, at any time since equal suffrage was established, a break in the negro ranks, except in those Southern localities where a free ballot did not exist, or in cities where a few colored men have become purchasable through their vicious surroundings. The great body of the colored voters have held themselves so firmly and so ardently in line for the Republican party, that no blandishment from any of its competitors moved them a particle. They, therefore, were not a marketable commodity; they met and disproved in this way the allegation that their suffrages would be open to the general purchase of corrupt leaders.

This recognition of the service which the Republican party had rendered them, is a badge of honor to the colored men. Their fidelity to the party showed both their understanding and their appreciation of the work it had done in their behalf, from the day when Freedom for the slaves became a part of the avowed purpose of the Union armies, down to the period of the civil rights legislation. It would have been an amazing thing if they had not been Republicans, and as a matter of fact, no men understand better than they to what side their gratitude, their interest, and their duty lay. To the party of LINCOLN they belonged, and from it they have never wandered.

But the time may come, of course, when their obligation will be discharged, and the duty of supporting what may for the time bear the Republican label will cease. They are bound by historic ties and sympathies to a real and vital Republicanism, but not to anything that merely uses its name as the cloak for antagonism to its principles. So long as the Republican organization is held truly and honorably to the path of duty upon which it entered in the beginning, it will deserve the support of the colored people, but when it quits that and belies the name it bears, by becoming an instrument of public oppression, it leaves them absolved. Their ties are to Republicanism, not to "Bossism;" to popular rule, not to "machine" control; to methods of government which are consistent with the high principles upon which emancipation and enfranchisement found their justification, and not to methods that would have been a bar and a stumbling-block to both.

At the present time, in Pennsylvania, many of the colored citizens, who received their training in the schools of anti-slavery action, perceive that the drift of affairs has been strongly in one direction, and that the day has come when their duty, however much it binds them to true Republicanism, no longer leads them in the direction of an unconditional presentation of their votes to the managers of the party "machine." They find that the colored voters have been for some time represented in the "machine" system by a few self-appointed and assuming persons, who have traded upon their pretended control of the whole colored vote. In this way, the colored men have been used for purposes to which they would not willingly have lent themselves, had they known the facts and comprehended their significance, and their strength has been made one of the stumbling blocks to the march of the party in the direction of clean administration and public reform. To change this situation is the duty of the colored Republicans. Devoted as they are to the principles of their party, and anxious as they are for its preservation and future success, they must see, and many of them clearly do see, that they are helping to send it to destruction by voting to continue it in the clutch of the "machine." The manifestations of

their intelligent and independent action are gratifying evidences that they perceive the line of their public duty, and that the swelling force of the demand for a regenerated Republicanism in Pennsylvania—and in the nation—is to be further increased by their strength.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE arrival of immigrants in this country for the month of July continued to be very large, reaching 65,010 against 56,607 for the corresponding month of 1881. Germany, as usual, sent the largest number, 16,721, being over 25 per cent. of the whole, while Ireland sent but 5,638; England and Wales, 6,899; Norway, 3,266; Sweden, 5,888, and the Dominion of Canada, 7,282. With reference to the last named, it must be kept in mind that many European immigrants come on the Canadian steamers, and, after landing, pass into the United States, thus swelling very largely what appears in the face of the reports to be immigration of Canadian people. As a consequence of the operations of the Chinese bill, no arrivals from China appear in the returns.

A COMMITTEE has been formed at Newport to receive and invest for the widow and children of General WARREN, such funds as may be subscribed for that purpose. A circular issued, explaining the case, states that General WARREN, "having expended all his savings in defraying the cost of the recent court of inquiry, had, during the last year of his life, practically nothing but the pay of a lieutenant-colonel of engineers to live on. With his death this pay of course ceases, and his widow is not entitled to a pension." His family are therefore left entirely without means. The chairman of the committee is General G. W. CULLUM, to whom checks may be sent, at Newport. The fund, on the 5th instant, had reached nearly \$10,000.

It is curious to reflect on the amount of undoing which the taste of one age demands of another. From 1740 to 1840 was whitewash and pew period in English ecclesiastical history. This received its death-blow from that "Oxford Movement" concerning which Mr. MOZLEY has just given us so interesting a volume. Even the most famous places could not escape the despoiler of those times. NORTH, Bishop of Winchester (Lord NORTH's brother), pulled down the picturesque ruins of Wolvesley Castle at Winchester, to build a modern house and repair roads, and of Fotheringay Church (close to the castle where MARY Queen of Scots died), we read: "The area of the church is fitted up with long pews of neat wainscot, erected in 1817. The old wooden seats exhibited a specimen of carved wood-work among the most beautiful in the kingdom." But their beauty could not save them. Fotheringay Castle has long been a ruin. In "PEACHAM'S Complete Gentleman" it is mentioned that, when the York tombs there were opened, around the neck of CICELEY (*née* NEVILLE), wife of RICHARD, Duke of York, father of EDWARD IV., was found a silver ribbon with a beautifully written pardon from Rome. A resident told PEACHAM this. The site of Fotheringay now belongs to the most moneyed man in England, Lord OVERSTONE—son of a London and Lancashire banker—who has a great estate there. This castle began to be dismantled about 1625. Sir ROBERT COTTON bought the hall in which the Queen was executed, and removed it to Connington, now Mr. HEATHCOTE's in Huntingdonshire; some of the stone went to build a chapel at Fineshade, not far distant, and the remainder of the material was used in works to render the Nene, which flows by it, navigable. The story of JAMES I. having had the castle razed, as the scene of his mother's death, is pretty, but false. When the castle was a chief seat of the PLANTAGENETS, Fotheringay was a market town, but has long been a mere village.

CONCERNING the political and social situation of Roman Catholics in England, the London *Tablet*, one of their newspapers, says: "We have a vast number of poor, and poor (Irish) who in a sense are aliens in the land, and we have, in proportion to our numbers, a large class of adherents in the upper and upper middle classes. But among the lower middle—the smaller shopkeepers and better class of artisans—the classes whose virtues are the favorite theme for the highest display of Mr. BRIGHT's eloquence, there are hardly any who share our faith, and it is among them that the deepest distrust and bitterest dislike of our religion prevails." The writer sees in this the reason why English Catholics do not take that position in public affairs "to which their rank, wealth and intelligence in individual cases qualify them." Socially, he says, they have, on the whole, no reason to complain. "The old Protestant tradition against us has, to a great extent, died out."

AN interesting contribution to the intelligent study of the River and Harbor bill of 1882, explaining one of the number of items which caused the general unpopularity of the measure, will be found in the letter which we publish this week describing "The Great Dyke at 'Squan," on the New Jersey coast. It is a somewhat curious circumstance that great men, such as sit in Congress, cannot perceive for themselves how odium is brought upon a measure when it is made to include appropriations that are obviously useless and wasteful, if not

actually corrupt. Such a measure should have no support from a clean-handed man; if the River and Harbor bill cannot be got through, on its own merits, containing appropriations justified by the real demands of commerce, its passage should not be purchased by the "log-rolling" method. The public awakening this year was sudden, and to a certain extent unreasonable; but it is a good thing, after all, that the public does awaken, very often, at the most unexpected moment. The inspection of the master is of greatest use when the servants have not anticipated it.

A CIRCULAR recently sent out from the much-beloved and much-lamented town experiment of Rugby, Tennessee, announces several gratifying facts. They relate chiefly to the public library, the formation of which was suggested at the breakfast given Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, in Boston, in 1880, and which was in large part made up by liberal contributions of books by leading publishing houses in Philadelphia, Boston and New York, as a compliment to Mr. HUGHES. It is now announced that a building for the library has been erected, upon money subscriptions of \$1,767.40 (Boston giving \$1,000 and Cincinnati \$500,) and that about \$600 additional will pay the whole of its cost. Through Mr. POOLE, of the Chicago public library, a proper plan for the structure was kindly furnished by an architect of that city, and Dr. EDWARD BERTZ, (of Tübingen University, Germany), who had settled in Rugby last year, volunteered to catalogue and arrange the books. The building, the corner-stone of which was laid on the 5th of June last, has now been completed; the books from Boston, New York and Philadelphia have been received; a preliminary catalogue is in a forward state; and it is intended to open the library on the 5th of October next, the second anniversary of the founding of the settlement. All this bespeaks a real maintenance of vitality in Rugby, and the circular states, *en passant*, that: "The settlement has now passed safely through most of the diseases of infancy. There is a considerable population in Rugby and the neighborhood. Upwards of sixty children are in attendance at the school. The class of settlers and visitors is of a kind that will utilize and enjoy a library."

THE proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at its fourteenth annual reunion, in Milwaukee, on September 20th and 21st, will be of unusual public interest. On the evening of the 20th, after brief addresses of welcome, responded to by General SHERIDAN, President of the Society, the annual oration will be delivered by General C. H. GROSVENOR, of Ohio, and this will be followed by a eulogy on President GARFIELD by General JACOB D. COX.

THE sale announced of the stable plant of A. T. STEWART & Co. to a public company points conclusively to the beginning of the end of the great show warehouse of New York. It seems but the other day that wayfarers on Broadway, looking at the dry-goods palace which had already absorbed over three-fourths of the block, wondered when the remaining occupant (alleged to be an obdurate old lady, who did not love Mr. STEWART) would be brought to terms. At length cash or death, we forget which, brought her to terms, and the mercantile *Octopus* clawed up the entire block, thus no doubt accomplishing one of his darling objects, for that fragment must have been a NABOTH'S vineyard. He would scarcely have cared so much, could he have known that within eleven years the name of his firm would be obliterated from the New York directory, and that scarce a man could even tell where his bones lay. So rapid a close of so vast a concern is, we will venture to assert, absolutely unprecedented. In the first place, one of such magnitude has never elsewhere existed. It made quite a sensation in England when, during the war, the London *Spectator* pointed to Mr. STEWART'S having paid income tax on \$4,000,000, adding "if this represents the income of a private individual, it must, we imagine, be the largest in the world." The dry-goods man whose operations came nearest in magnitude to those of Mr. STEWART was probably Mr. MORRISON, of MORRISON & DILLON, in Fore street, London. He left \$20,000,000 personalty, and very large real estate, and is remarkable as the only person known in England to have bequeathed, in actual words to that effect, a direct legacy of \$5,000,000. At his death his business was turned into a joint-stock company under the style of the Fore-street Warehouse Company, and so continues.

Speculation is naturally rife as to the future of the Tenth street store. Something, it may be surmised, will have to be done about it, inasmuch as even Mrs. STEWART'S fortune will scarcely bear to have two such pieces of property as that and the store at Chambers street lying idle at the same time. The rent of the latter was estimated at \$200,000 some years ago, and the former could scarcely be lower, so that the loss on the two would be \$400,000 a year—a pretty big inroad on even an arch-millionaire's pocket. There are, indeed, those who aver that this state of things is viewed with very gloomy looks amongst those connected with Mrs. STEWART by near ties of consanguinity, who contrast the present position of the estate with what it was when its creator died. A class also particularly interested in the destiny of the Tenth street store are its neighbors, who do not know how a change will affect property and business interests in that neighborhood.

OBSTACLES TO OUR OCEAN COMMERCE.

IN the Senate, on July 5th, Mr. Frye, of Maine, in offering his resolution for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the causes of the decline of American Commerce, referred humorously, but with a real seriousness, after all, to the neglect of this great subject. "I do not know," he said, "where to send this paper. There is no committee of Congress of either House that takes the slightest interest in the commercial marine of the United States." (A little later, the president *pro-tem.*, Mr. Davis, suggested the Committee of Commerce, but Mr. Frye replied that it "is entirely taken up with the consideration of the River and Harbor bill.") "There is no head of a Department," he continued, "that has jurisdiction over the subject. It is an orphan, really, without any orphan's court or guardian. It is a waif without any home. It is a tramp to whom nobody is obliged to give cold victuals even. . . . That there should be established such a Commission is beyond question, and the time is coming when Congress will find itself compelled absolutely to take this matter into consideration, and do something with it."

This closing anticipation is undoubtedly just. It is impossible for American people, conscious of their great commercial power, to omit much longer a definite movement for the revival of the national carrying trade. They are having their attention strongly directed to the subject, and it may be set down as certain that they will adopt measures which will be at once practical and potential. It is the habit of this country not to take up a subject in advance of the necessity for doing so. It is equally its habit, when the time arrives, to use means that are direct and adequate.

It will be worth while to survey some of the existing facts in regard to the possibility of establishing American lines of ocean steamers in competition with those of other countries. At the present time, the only American steamers engaged in foreign trade may be enumerated as follows: American Line, Philadelphia, 4 steamers; Ward's Havana Line, New York, 3; Alexandre's Mexican and Havana Lines, New York, 5; Mallory's Cuban Line, New York, 2; The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York and San Francisco, 9; Red "D" Line to West Indies, New York, 2; Clyde's Steam Fruiters, Philadelphia and New York, 5; total, 30 ocean steamers sailing under the American flag. Besides these, there is a considerable number of American ocean steamers engaged in the coasting-trade, but they, of course, do not enter into our present view.

It is now almost universally conceded that American iron for ship-building purposes is superior to that used in any other part of the world, and it is also acknowledged that we have the ability and facilities to build as fine and substantial steamers here as any that can be built in Europe. The difficulty with us, in the matter of building iron steamers, chiefly lies in the higher rates of wages paid in this country, and the higher cost of certain imported materials. Some of our ship-builders claim that if the Government would adopt a policy of removing the import duty from all material required in ship-building, this, combined with the advantages of the superior labor-saving machinery used in our ship-yards, would enable them, even with the difference paid here for skilled workmen, to readily compete in price with iron ship-builders in England or Scotland, and, at the same time, to produce a much more valuable ship, all things considered.

Not undertaking to go into the merits of this argument, the apparent fact is that, at the present moment, the cost of building a first-class iron ocean steamer in America is from fifteen to twenty per cent. higher than is paid in England or Scotland. Another and very considerable point, which the purchaser is obliged to consider, is the fact that, while he is compelled to pay the American ship-builder *cash-down* for his ships, the English ship-builder is ready to accept from a half to two-thirds the cost of the ships in hypothecated bonds.

Take for example the "Red Star" line of steamers, trading between this port or New York and Antwerp. This line, which is virtually an American line (nine-tenths of the stock being owned in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania), recently contracted for two additional steamers, one of 4,000 and the other 5,000 tons, which are now being built on the Mersey. Before giving the contract to English builders, the agents of the line invited proposals from all the American iron ship-builders, as they preferred American-built ships, and would sail the entire fleet of "Red Star" steamers under the American flag if they could get American registers for them. But upon examining the bids from American builders, they found that the lowest offer was 15 per cent. higher than they could build the same class steamers for in England. As the ships they are now building in Liverpool will cost about \$600,000 each, 15 per cent. additional would amount to the neat sum of \$90,000 per ship, or \$180,000 on the two ships.

Another serious obstacle to be overcome, before we can successfully compete with foreign trans-Atlantic steam lines, is the very important question of seamen's wages. The rate of wages now paid to seamen aboard American vessels on foreign voyages, as fixed by the United States Shipping Commissioners, is \$25 per month, while the rate paid seamen aboard foreign vessels averages less than \$12 per month. The wages paid firemen, coal passers and oilers aboard American steamers is about \$30 per month—in some cases even more—as compared with \$18,

the rate paid by foreign steamers. The pay of saloon waiters and help on American steamers will average about \$25 per month, as against \$10 paid on foreign steamers. The captain and principal officers of American steamers also command much higher pay than those aboard foreign ships.

The usual complement of seamen, firemen, coal-passers, stewards and waiters required aboard a first-class ocean steamer of from 4,000 to 5,000 tons (the average size of the best European steamers), is as follows: seamen, 30; firemen, oilers, etc., 36; stewards, waiters, cooks and butchers, 35. This would put the cost of the working crew, exclusive of officers, of each American steamer at \$2,705 per month, as against \$1,358 per month for the same complement of men aboard a foreign steamer. Were we to establish lines of trans-Atlantic steamers in competition with the present European lines, we would require not less than twelve steamers for each line. Computing the excess in wages paid the working portion of the crew, as above numerated, the cost of manning twelve American steamers would be \$16,164 per month more than the cost of manning the same number of foreign steamers.

The September number of the *Princeton Review* contains an interesting, and in some respects well-directed, article on the general subject which we are considering, from the pen of Mr. George F. Seward, late United States Minister to China, his title being: "Can Americans Compete in the Ocean Carrying Trade?" We make room for the following extracts from his paper:

The other reason why we cannot expect the rapid development of navigation interests will be considered by practical men a strong one: We have lost our hold upon the world's carrying-trade. It has passed into the hands of others, and those who now enjoy it possess a great advantage in the fact. For them, the ships already exist and are at work. For us, fleets must be created. For them, there is the habit of this particular enterprise among capitalists, mechanics and seamen. For us, the habit of seafaring enterprise in all its branches must be developed. For them, there is possession and all which possession implies. For us, there is left not even the courage to make a good fight, which is born of success and is as necessary in the contests of peace as in those of war.

It is idle, then, to suppose that, under any ordinary circumstances, we may expect a rapid revival of our shipping interests. We must make a long and stubborn struggle, if we are to succeed in any great measure.

After reciting some of the serious obstacles which we must overcome before we can hope to successfully reestablish our position as a leading maritime nation, Mr. Seward leads off upon the ancient and well-worn theory that, in order to have American shipping, we must buy foreign ships and place them under the American flag. In this, he altogether misrepresents the case, as is too usual with his school. He says:

It is obvious, then, that if the Government should protect any one, it should protect the owner; but this is exactly what we have not done. We have protected ship-builders; that is to say, we have made laws so that the ship-owners of the country may build no ships excepting at home, and may buy none saving those which have been built at home. In doing this, we have imposed a grievous burden upon our ship-owners and done no good to our ship-builders. For it is evident that if an American builder can build ships as cheaply as foreign ship-builders, he needs no protection, so-called; while if he cannot do so the ship-owner cannot afford to buy his vessels. Competition upon the high seas is open to all comers, and the owner who is limited to a dearer market than others for the purchase of vessels must inevitably, all other things being equal, yield the field to his competitors.

There is of course, a mixture of truth and error in this. As pointing out the need of assistance to the interest of ship-owning, it is sound enough. But as representing that our ship-owners "may build no ships excepting at home," and "may buy none saving those which have been built at home," it makes a wonderful perversion of the facts. The same misrepresentation was lately referred to in *THE AMERICAN* (No. 103, July 29), in a review of Mr. David A. Wells's recent book, by which volume, perhaps, Mr. Seward has been misled. We commend the attention of any readers of either Mr. Wells or Mr. Seward to the truth of the case as stated in the review referred to,—substantially that "Americans can already buy all the foreign ships they desire," and that many of them have done so. As stated above, the "Red Star" line, sailed under a foreign flag, is mostly owned in this country, and there are other instances of a large investment of American capital in foreign-built ships.

Mr. Seward asserts that the present excess in the first cost of American-built ships is from 20 to 30 per cent. This is more nearly correct than Mr. Wells's assertion that "American iron steamers cost from 30 to 40 per cent. more than British iron steamers," but it is still too high. As we have said, 15 per cent. was found, in a recent instance, to be the exact fact. And at the same time, we must recall the avowal of one of the most skilful and intelligent of American iron ship-builders, Mr. Gibbons, of Delaware, who in February of last year wrote that: "To-day, there does not obtain a difference in price between a first-class steamship built upon the Delaware, or at Wilmington, and one built according to the same specifications in England or Scotland, sufficient to pay our American merchant for the expense of remitting his funds to London." This representation is a year and a half old, but in April of the present year, in a private letter to *THE AMERICAN*, Mr. Gibbons says that the views expressed in his previous letter "apply to the case with equal force now, as with the date at which they were written."

One further extract from Mr. Seward's article we make, because it

is pertinent and important. He says there are certain laws which hamper our ship-owners:

For instance, which require him to employ Americans only to command his ships, and as officers. Under the sanction of law, various high charges are made in home ports and abroad for registry fees, tonnage dues and consular services. Seamen can be discharged abroad, even when their terms of service have expired, only upon payment of extra wages, etc. In these directions, the legislation of the general government is at fault, and after Congress has exhausted itself in unwisdom, the States come in and subject vessels within their jurisdiction to taxation for local purposes, and to the payment of compulsory pilotage dues.

This paragraph touches a most important branch of the subject.

THE CAUTIONARY PERSON.

ONE sometimes meets with persons given to anticipate the possible mishaps of any enterprise, and to caution one audibly against them. If a letter is to be written, they warn one not to postpone it, or not to misdirect it. The child with a pencil in his hand is requested not to mark on the wall. The merchant is interrogated as to whether his goods are adulterated or imperfect. The pedestrian is cautioned against banana-skins or ice. The departing family is urged not to be late for the train. Endless are the misadventures to which one is liable in the eyes of these doleful seers. Everything seems to suggest to them miscarriage; just as the logician works out his categories by framing the converse or contradiction of every proposition.

It is assuredly the mark of a safe disposition to examine all sides of a venture, and particularly to perceive the risks to be encountered. But this disposition is generally slow to act. It is impeded by the necessity of taking security against failure, and enterprise lags. Of this, our civil war presented examples in the persons of its chief generals. Some were so cautious that their aggressive attitude invariably turned to defence ere a campaign was half over. They dug trenches and excavated covered approaches until the enemy had either fled without firing a gun, or had taken the initiative and made a disastrous onset on the intrenchments. These captains were chess players who were always defending their position, and trying to anticipate attack. They surmised all kinds of contingencies. In searching for these they failed to measure their encouragements and opportunities. Their security was purchased at the verification of the proverb "nothing ventured, nothing gained," or worse, it was that of defence which in an aggressive world usually ends in defeat.

There is a singular psychological feature attending these cautionary people. The event they deprecate usually happens. If they tell you to look out and not slip on the pavement as you leave their door, you are quite sure, in spite of all your intentions in the contrary, to take a few waltzing or can-can steps to recover your balance. If they are riding and become apprehensive that the horse will stumble, he is quite certain to come down on his knees. They tell the helmsman in the sail-boat not to clew up his sheets lest he get caught in a puff of wind and capsize the boat. He fastens his sheet and soon brings his keel uppermost. Should they anticipate that you will make some blunder in conversation and caution you to repress your flow of spirits, ere an evening's entertainment is over you will have an attack of aphasia, and say the very thing you were warned not to. In a word, what these people apprehend so uniformly comes to pass, that they plume themselves on their sagacity and are confirmed thereby in the habit of giving cautions. It soon becomes inveterate, and nothing can stop their depressing utterances. Of this race are the school teachers who fear that a boy's pranks are signs of an ill disposition and that he will grow up lawless and dissolute. The chances are that he will. The number is uncounted of boys who, after living in an atmosphere of warning, have fulfilled the whole predicted career of badness. Of course it will be said that there is no marvel in this, the child simply evinces his disposition, and the course he will take, arising from his manifest proclivities, it is not hard to foretell. But this explanation begs the whole question. It takes no account of the powerful influence of environment. Many a disposition is but the adjustment of character to its surroundings. Nothing is better established in society than this fact. Octavia Hill in London, and Mr. Long in Bedford Street, Philadelphia, have notably shown how a family or community apparently utterly depraved can be turned into neat, honest, industrious citizens with soap and water, and improved associates. Before a child's disposition is saddled with the responsibility of its future misdemeanors, or credited with its honorable achievements, it would be well to inquire what its environments were. Otherwise education must be put down as a delusion, and, in respect to the outcome of life, it could receive no more harmful perversion than to start amidst prognostications of evil.

The language has preserved a singular recognition of the vitality there is in the utterance of evil portents. It is a singular fact that the word "witch," which is the feminine of "wizard," has quite another signification than that which ought to attach to it from its etymological relation to the masculine form. A wizard is simply a juggler, a knight of legerdemain; a witch casts spells,—has occult and veritable enchantments. Now, while not denying the power of females to use their enchantments for good, it may yet be urged that they are more

apprehensive of results than men, and more prone to give cautions. With a frequency that ought to attract attention, their warnings usually justify themselves by fulfilment. The solicitudes they express are vindicated by misfortune. Whether the reverse would happen, if they talked hopefully and cheerfully, is hardly a matter of doubt. At all events, more is accomplished by encouraging words, by looking on the bright side of things and by pointing out the way to success, than by the negative fashion of cautioning against perils. A likelihood of misadventure had better, as a rule, go unannounced, since a mind given to that sort of outlook can envelope every enterprise in danger.

Had Calphurnia held her peace about her dream, Cæsar's blood would not have stained the Senate floor; or had Decius Brutus been a woman and Calphurnia a man, probably Shakespeare's tragedy had had a better termination.

There is a reason for belief in the witchery of cautions,—a good, sound psychological one. Sir William Hamilton speaks in his "Metaphysics" of *latent modifications* of mental acts, meaning thereby that the mind is capable of being influenced by impressions of which it is at the time unconscious. He narrates some incidents illustrating his doctrine; among others the story of a Dutch serving-girl, who, in the delirium of a fever, repeated phrases of Rabbinical Hebrew, which, when herself, she neither could recall nor understand. They proved to be expressions uttered by a Dutch dominie, whose domestic she was in her youth, and who was a Hebrew scholar. She overheard them while cleaning about his study, but forgot them at once, and only reproduced them in a moment of abnormal excitement. Her utterance of them was entirely involuntary. Here lies the probable explanation of Planchette, —a toy which a few years since greatly amused and sometimes terrified those who used it. Those who placed their hands on Planchette, to find it running wildly about the paper and at last settling down to write some intelligible phrase, or unpremeditated answer to a question, would stoutly aver that the little instrument wrote without any volition of theirs, and expressions not formulated to their consciousness. These events were, no doubt, the result of "latent modifications." The operator yielded to operations of his own mind without being conscious of any mental activity. The phenomenon is not rare. The disease of aphasia, wherein one utters language quite different from one's intent, is an example of this peculiar mental capacity.

Now, a man whose mind has been filled with premonitions of misadventure is, owing to latent modifications thus produced, liable, so far as his own action can bring it about, to fall into the predicted mishap. Two initiative forces are at work in him—the one apprehensive, the other voluntary. With the slightest loss of self-possession, the latent modification begins to work, and the hand trembles, or the foot is uncertain, or the judgment impaired. There lies the philosophical danger in telling people the difficulties and the risks that confront them. Most persons had better not know them, but live buoyantly and with a child's exemption from dread. Different persons have various degrees of self-possession and mental force, but even those least susceptible to outside influences endanger their singleness of action as they listen to cautions.

It may be urged that Sir William Hamilton's theory does not explain how the warnings and apprehensions of cautious people, when applied to animals or to persons not within hearing, can take effect. George Crooke, the eminent English mathematician who not long since wrote on the subject of spiritualism, used to speak of a "nerve atmosphere" emanating from people. By the medium of this, one conveyed an impression to another without the employment of any other faculty. The idea of a "nerve atmosphere" was undoubtedly a mere conjecture or fanciful theory, but it was adduced to explain facts quite actual and common. What is more familiar than the turning of one's thoughts to an absent friend on the very eve of his unexpected arrival? How well a horse knows when a timid rider is on his back or driver has the reins? How the nervous condition of the master communicates itself to the steed or the dog? The facts remain, although they are not satisfactorily explained. There is a clairvoyancy amongst men by which they project their mental conditions beyond themselves, as well to receive as to create impressions, and without audible expression they produce modifications which insensibly draw others into their own state. So over-cautious people communicate their misgivings simply by their presence.

Whether this argument be taken as cogent and sincere or not, let it be like the fable which, however unlikely the story, ends in a moral pertinent to human conduct; and the moral is "Be cheerful."

THE GREAT DYKE AT 'SQUAN.

MANASQUAN, NEW JERSEY, Sept. 4, 1882.

SINCE the passage of the River and Harbor bill not a few shallow-wits have done their best to prove that its appropriation of eighteen millions, or thereabouts, of the public funds was only the accomplishment of a plan for getting campaign money from the National Treasury; for erecting many public works of a perfectly useless sort, in various parts of the country, to the end that the members of Congress representing the several districts in which these useless works should be erected, might make themselves what is called "solid" with their constituents, and so keep on being reelected indefinitely. Now, I don't

pretend to go into the merits of all the appropriations in the bill; I will refer them to the member of Congress from our district, the Honorable Miles Ross, who voted right up and down for the bill, both before and after Arthur's veto. What I want to do is to state a few facts about one of the items in the bill, which appropriates \$7,000 for our great dyke at 'Squan, and which is intended to make the series of damp sand-bars called 'Squan River open to the commerce of the world.

Let me say, to begin with, that 'Squan—it is only called Manasquan on the railroad time-tables and in the appropriation bills—once was a flourishing sea-port town. A century ago, there were shipyards here, and coasters of as much as forty and fifty tons time and again have been launched from 'Squan ways. These coasters used to trade up to York with cargoes of potatoes and cabbages and fish, bringing back thence groceries and dry-goods and general stores. In the palmy days gone by, there frequently have been as many as two schooners in port together, loading and discharging their rich freight amidst the bustle and orderly confusion of a great commercial town. The cause of this great trade was found in the fact that then the sea-route was the only route, practically, that 'Squan commanded to the outside world; for the journey landward to New York led a weary way through sand and pines. So the 'Squan folk of a hundred years ago used to go down to the sea in schooners a good deal, and the business that they did in great waters was considerable. It is a lamentable fact that of late years this maritime trade has fallen off. Three railroads now pass through 'Squan, and the trip to New York that used to take two or three days—as wind and tide favored—is now made in two or three hours. The farmers hereabouts unanimously have chosen to send their truck to market by this quicker route, and the merchants likewise have abandoned ships and taken up with railway cars. And so it has come about that the sea-going trade of 'Squan has departed; that the ships which once ploughed the sandy bosom of 'Squan River plough it no more. It is two years since a trading schooner has come into the river at all, and in June last the only trading schooner remaining in our port—Captain Green's William Clark, sixty tons—was sold into other waters. Pleasure-boats, and fishing-boats (undecked, of from fifteen to twenty-foot keel) are all that remain now of the noble fleet that once proudly spread its canvas to the Atlantic breezes and answered to the hail of passing skippers that it came from 'Squan.

Obviously, it is the duty of the Federal Government to retrieve this lost commerce of our port; and I am proud, as an American citizen, to say that the Federal Government is doing its duty nobly. That the building of the railroads has had anything to do with the decline of the shipping interests of 'Squan is an irrational supposition. The real trouble, as we all know, is that the mouth of the river has been closed by a bar, and that the channel of the river has filled in with sand. These trifling obstructions to maritime commerce being removed, no one ever has doubted that maritime commerce would hasten back to us again. And so everybody drew a long breath of relief when the River and Harbor bill of 1878 was passed, with a clause in it directing the Secretary of War, "at his discretion," to "cause examinations or surveys, or both, and estimates of costs of improvements proper to be made" in order to make the 'Squan navigable. This was the second Congress in which the Hon. Miles Ross had sat; and when he came up that fall for reelection we all turned in and reelected him with a whiz.

The military person sent down by the Secretary of War to examine and survey, found that what he wanted, to begin with, was a double dyke: two parallel walls of piles, and wicker mattresses loaded with stones and sand-bags (the sand-bags are a most necessary part of the work), that would confine the mouth of the river within a narrow channel and so make it scour this channel deep enough for the schooners of the future to come into the river without bumping on the bar. We all could see the sense of this—though some of us did wonder a little what would happen to the schooners after they got into the mouth of the river and began to bump upon the sand that filled up its alleged channel; and we all could see even more sense in the prompt acceptance of this plan by Congress. It did our hearts good when the River and Harbor bill of 1879 passed, with a provision that the improvements suggested should be made, and with an appropriation of \$12,000 as a starter toward making them—the money to be spent right down here, of course, and so stimulating our 'Squan industries. But if the Hon. Miles Ross was a hero that year, he was still more of a hero the year after—when he came up again for reelection—when the appropriation for "continuing improvements at the mouth of the Manasquan River" was a good round \$20,000. So we sent the Hon. Miles Ross back to the XLVIIth Congress with a rush; I rather should say so. Last year, I am sorry to say, that Mr. Ross was not as attentive to the needs of his constituents as he should have been, and the result was that the River and Harbor bill was passed and 'Squan was forgotten. This year, though, things are better—though not so good as they ought to have been. Only \$7,000 was appropriated to continuing our improvement; rather a beggarly sum in view of the surplus in the Treasury and the need for ready money here among the hard-working men of 'Squan. Still, we have all promised to put the Hon. Miles Ross through again at the election this fall, with the understanding that next year he will see

that we are treated fairly in the divide. For his own sake, I hope that he will keep his word. I should be sorry to vote for any other candidate; but self-preservation is the first law of American politicians, and if the Hon. Miles Ross does not take care of his constituents, it is a solemn fact that his constituents will not take care of him.

The best thing about our dyke is its size. Already \$39,000 have been appropriated toward its construction, and as yet it is not half finished. About 1,200 feet have been completed on the north shore of the river, and on that shore about 300 feet remain to be constructed. It has cost, so far, about \$32 a foot; so that we can calculate safely upon \$9,000 more for the north side alone. With incidental expenses, the cost of the north dyke cannot be much less than \$50,000—distributed over a period of five years. Then we can look forward to another five years of prosperity, while the south dyke is building, during which we will draw the average sum of \$10,000 a year from the National Treasury. Possibly the work will not last so long on the south dyke, for the effect of the north dyke, standing alone, has been to create a new bar that closes the mouth of the river pretty much altogether. Indeed, there is a possibility that before the second dyke can be completed the river will cut a new channel into the sea—thus compelling the whole work to be done over again in a fresh place. This possibility, however, seems to be almost too good to be true; but even if new dykes are not built, we safely can look forward to a steady flow of Government money into 'Squan for many years to come. After the mouth of the river is made sufficiently deep to admit the myriads of ships which desire to enter it in competition with the railways for 'Squan trade, the river itself must be correspondingly deepened. It would be a hollow mockery for the Government to stop its improvements at this point; to make a mouth for a river and then not make a river for the mouth. Several plans have been suggested for consummating the work that has been so well begun. One of these is to continue the dyke to the head of navigation—a head that has been artificially created by running a wagon-bridge without a draw right across the stream. This plan, or one very like it, has been used successfully on the river Clyde—and 'Squan has just as fair a prospect of becoming a great maritime city as ever Glasgow had. Another suggestion is to take a leaf out of the River and Harbor bill just passed, and build great reservoirs in the vicinity of the wagon-bridge, so that whenever a boat wants to go up or come down the river enough water may be let out to float it. Indeed, irrigation is all that 'Squan River requires to make it navigable. Six or eight, or at most ten, millions, probably would suffice for putting either of these plans into operation: and it would be money well spent. Still a third plan has been suggested: that a ship railway shall be built up the river, about where the channel ought to be. Possibly all of these plans could be carried out together—the dykes and the reservoirs serving for seasons when water is plenty, and the ship railway serving as a reserve for seasons of drouth. The Hon. Miles Ross is of the opinion that the combination would be a good one. His estimate of the total cost, I understand, is inside of \$50,000,000—little enough, when we remember how much money there is in the National Treasury, and how greatly these trifling works would add to the maritime importance of 'Squan.

I do not profess to be a statesman, and I have made no attempt in this letter to indicate the propriety and integrity of the River and Harbor bill from a statesman's standpoint. All that I have attempted is to indicate it from the standpoint of common-sense, by a plain recital of facts; and I think that I have accomplished my purpose. There may be, possibly, appropriations in the River and Harbor bill that prudent men cannot unqualifiedly commend; but I venture the assertion that these are few and far between. And I venture the further assertion that the great majority of the appropriations in that admirable bill are of precisely the same sort, and are equally as commendable, as the appropriation made for improving our river here at 'Squan. What this country wants is a class of statesmen like my friend the Hon. Miles Ross—men who will take the unsavory boardings of the rich, and use them for the public good: that is, who will spend them so that they will go into the poor man's pocket. And such liberal statesmen always will be sure of the poor man's vote, just as the Hon. Miles Ross this year is sure of mine.

MONMOUTH VOTER.

SCIENCE.

CLEANLINESS AND EPIDEMICS.

IN an address delivered before the recent Health Congress at Brighton, England, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C. B., formerly president of the English Board of Health, gives some interesting details relative to the cholera visitation of 1848-49, and the sanitary measures that were then taken to avoid the ravages threatened by the epidemic. It is shown that the prime factor in arresting the progress of the scourge was cleanliness, both of the person and the surroundings, but more particularly the latter. Localities specially characterized by an abundance of filth and garbage offered a favorable *nidus* for the development of cholera germs, and it was there that the disease presented itself in its most malignant form. On the other hand, in localities where the proper precautions toward more than ordinary cleanliness had been taken, there was almost

invariably found to be a marked decrease in the death-rate below that of localities which, though passably clean in themselves, had been subjected to no special cleaning operations. The beneficial effects of pure air and clean surroundings, in restraining the infecting tendencies of the epidemic, are proved in numerous instances by the circumstance that individuals, who had exhibited premonitory symptoms of the disease while domiciled in the cities, were speedily reestablished on removal to the country, suffering no farther disturbance unless they returned to the city, when there was not infrequently also a return of the cholera attack.

With the various defensive, principally sanitary, measures carried out under his supervision, it is claimed by Mr. Chadwick that there was a gain in Great Britain, as compared with the similarly visited countries of Continental Europe, of "full two-thirds" in the net result; or, comparing the rate of mortality with that of Sweden, "where the ordinary death-rate was then lower than in Great Britain, . . . it appeared that we might claim to have saved some fifty thousand lives." Equally conclusive data as to the efficacy of the English preventive system are furnished by Russia, where, according to Prof. Zedkauer (as stated by Mr. Chadwick), there were, during the cholera epidemics of 1830, 1848 and 1855, "not less than from 23,000 to 25,000 deaths, with from 47,000 to 50,000 attacked with cholera in St. Petersburg," whereas in 1866, with the adoption of the British practice, "out of 15,000 attacks they had only 3,000 deaths."

Despite the brilliant results obtained through the Chadwickian system in 1848-49, it would appear that the different methods then proposed and carried out have gradually fallen into disuse, and finally disappeared almost altogether, and Mr. Chadwick deplores the introduction (and the retention at the present time) of a system in which "the old conditions of the ordinary epidemics are maintained," and whose influence "recently occasioned the loss of Dean Stanley." The author sums up his principal conclusions as to prevention of the occurrence and spread of epidemics as follows:

"Cases of smallpox, of typhus, and of others of the ordinary epidemics, occur in the greatest proportion, on common conditions of foul air, from stagnant putrefactions, from bad house drainage, from sewers of deposit, from excrement-sodden sites, from filthy street-surfaces, from impure water, and from overcrowding in foul houses.

"The entire removal of such conditions, by complete sanitation and by improved dwellings, is the effectual preventive of diseases of those species, and of ordinary as well as of extraordinary epidemic visitations.

"Where such diseases continue to occur, their spread is best prevented by the separation of the unaffected from the affected, by home treatment if possible; if not, by providing small temporary accommodations; in either case, obviating the necessity of removing the sick to a distance, and the danger of aggregating epidemic cases in large hospitals—a proceeding liable to augment the death-rates during epidemics."

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—This edition, the third, of Dr. Duhring's work ("A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin." By Louis A. Duhring, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1882), is a vast improvement over the two former editions, especially noticeable in the pages devoted to the anatomy and physiology of the skin. Cases of rare forms of disease, and many clinical observations, have also been added.

Part I. is devoted to "General Considerations," embracing anatomy and physiology, symptomatology, etiology, etc., etc. Part II. is devoted to the "Special Diseases," nine classes being duly considered. The classification of Hebra, somewhat modified, is excellent, affording a satisfactory and practically useful method of grouping cutaneous affections. The definitions of the various diseases, answering for the most part the clinical features as seen in this country, are of practical value. How could Eczema, for instance, be better defined? "Eczema is an inflammatory, acute or chronic, non-contagious disease of the skin, characterized at its commencement by erythema, papules, vesicles, or pustules, or a combination of these lesions, accompanied by more or less infiltration and itching, terminating either in discharge with the formation of crusts or in desquamation."

While there is much to praise, the book is not without its faults. Its value would have been enhanced had the author been more inclined to give the remedies and methods of treatment of other dermatologists. Dr. Duhring has not made use of the observations of Dr. Piffard, of New York, to the extent that he might, else he would have learned that Arsenic is much the best when administered in the form of trituration with sugar of milk. When indicated, if Dr. Duhring will prescribe Arsenious acid in the first, second or third decimal triturations, containing the one-tenth, one-hundredth or one-thousandth part of a grain respectively, as prepared by homœopathic pharmacutists, he will be astonished at the prompt effects, and avoid the gastric irritation so often following the administration of the *Liquor Potassii Arsenitis*. Indeed, he admits that Fowler's solution "is best given combined with a bitter tincture, or with a wine of iron, or with an elixir of Calisaya bark," and says, "prescribed in this way, there is less likelihood of gastric and intestinal derangement." The question arises, why dose patients unnecessarily? If Arsenic is the specific remedy for a given case, why

employ it in combination with other medicinal substances, when a preparation uncontaminated can be procured?

Phosphorus as a remedy for *Alopecia areata* is not mentioned, nor are *Hydrastis* and *Thuja* for *Epithelioma*. *Viola tricolor* as a remedy for Eczema is also ignored. Instances of such omissions might be multiplied, but another edition will doubtless be found to embrace all well-authenticated therapeutic facts. Elegance of diction, in the author's efforts to condense, is at times sacrificed. For example, on page 22 we read, "In the vicinity of the *stratum lucidum* they (the cells) are more distinctly defined, succulent and full than the upper strata." Notwithstanding the defects, this work may be pronounced the best textbook on skin diseases extant.

C. M., M. D.

LITERATURE.

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTAL HISTORIES.*

THE titles of these two books fully illustrate their characteristics. The story of the Twelfth Massachusetts is briefly told, and is but the story of their campaigns. This makes it one of the best specimens of regimental histories as they should be told. The history of the Twenty-first Massachusetts is undertaken on such a grand scale, that the actual experiences of the regiment are lost in the description of army movements and military operations on the largest scale. Regimental histories are among the most valuable contributions to military history, but the best of them, both in the large and growing literature of the kind in the British service, with their old stories and their broad field of service, and in that of our own little regular army, as well as in the swelling tide of our volunteer regiments, are those that limit themselves to the description of their own story, with moving incidents of the field, and carefully eschew invading the province of the military historian who has to deal with armies as a whole, with campaigns as part of the great operations of war on its largest scale.

The Twelfth Massachusetts has a natural pride in the name it bore, for its first colonel, Fletcher Webster, son of the great New England Daniel, both by its organization and his gallant death, set the seal of his name upon it. From first to last, the Twelfth Massachusetts was part of the Army of the Potomac, and the story of its faithful services includes the share it bore so honorably from Cedar Mountain, under Pope, to Mine Run, under Grant; under McClellan at Antietam, under Burnside at Fredericksburg, under Hooker at Chancellorsville, under Meade at Gettysburg. Colonel Webster himself fell in the campaign in front of Washington under Pope, and it is but natural that the historian of his regiment should pass a severe judgment on the utter failure of General Pope to keep any of his own vaunting promises. Webster was only one of the heroic lives sacrificed to make a holocaust in the endeavor to elevate Pope to a command far beyond his deserts, but even Pope's disqualifications, and the fearful responsibility of the civilians in Washington, were never fully known until General Fitz-John Porter showed their extent in the course of his own vindication. The Porter case not only established Porter's innocence of the charges under which he had been convicted during the heat of the war, with its bitter partisan quarrels on our side, but it also showed that Pope's fatuous conduct was largely the result of the direct interference of civilians in the plan and conduct of his inglorious campaign, and that he was upheld in his perverse faith in his own powers and his assertion of what ought to have been the result of his strategy, by Halleck and Stanton in Washington, and by McDowell in the field. The incompetency that characterized Burnside, and led to such fearful losses at Fredericksburg, was but another example of the lasting injury inflicted on the country by the malevolent ignorance of the council that ruled the army.

The share of the Twelfth Massachusetts in the first day's battle at Gettysburg naturally leads to a discussion of some of the marked points of that part of the great victory. With characteristic fidelity to the memory of Reynolds, as the leader of the wing in which his old First Corps, with the Twelfth Massachusetts in Robinson's Division, the historian of the Twelfth Massachusetts ascribes, on good authority, to Reynolds the merit of having made the truest analysis of Lee's position and strength, and, after advising Meade of the real condition of affairs, boldly assuming the initiative, and by his promptness securing the advantage of position, as well as time for massing the rest of the army on it, by his gallant resistance to the overwhelming force of Lee's advance. On the Union side, Buford's Cavalry, seven regiments, numbering 2,200 men, and the First Corps with 8,200, bore the brunt of a battle against Heth, Pender, Rodes and Early, whose troops are reported anywhere from 22,000 to 27,000. The fight was made by Reynolds on

ground of his own choosing, and Buford and his own division commanders gave him hearty support, but the overwhelming tide of Lee's forces was not stayed by the Eleventh Corps even when it reached the front, nor in any way delayed by the Third Corps, whose unaccountable delay in reaching the field of battle still remains one of the unsolved mysteries of the battle of Gettysburg. The closing services of the Twelfth Massachusetts were under Warren as chief of the Fifth Corps, with which the First Corps had been consolidated, and that gallant officer bore willing and hearty testimony to the efficient work done by the depleted ranks of the old "Webster Regiment," which ended its term of enlistment in June of 1864, and returned home with eighty-five men, to be mustered out, leaving to the survivors the melancholy duty, so well executed, of this memorial of its history from first to last.

The story of the Twenty-first Massachusetts has many more picturesque elements in its varied and adventurous career, for it took part in Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, in Pope's campaign, in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, served under Burnside in the deliverance of East Tennessee, rejoined the Army of the Potomac, under Grant, in the final operations of the war, and in part as a battalion consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, and finally by transfer to the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, shared in the honors of Lee's surrender. The history of the regiment includes that of its members who were confined in rebel prisons, and it is enriched with portraits of Reno and Burnside, and maps of its operations in North Carolina, at Bull Run, in Maryland, in Tennessee and at Petersburg. All this is a wealth of material that might well have sufficed for a regimental history within proper limits, and, so far as it is eked out with poetry and prose that emanate from members of the regiment, there is every reason for claiming the reader's patience, but when it goes over the grand operations of Grant's armies throughout the country, and prints doggerel of the kind that was so plentiful throughout the war, it simply forgets the patience of its readers, and the scope of its own proper purpose. There is a curious unanimity of opinion as to Pope's conduct of the campaign which ended so disastrously, in the sentiments recorded in the history of the Twenty-first with that given by the chronicler of the Twelfth Massachusetts, but in loyalty to McClellan the historian of the Twenty-first outstrips his brother of the Twelfth. The book is in itself a very characteristic instance of the error into which an enthusiastic historian, proud of his subject, falls by reason of overloading his proper narrative with a mass of matter, valuable in itself, but not pertinent in time or place. The Twelfth and the Twenty-first Massachusetts, however, can now consider their task done, for their respective histories complete the record of services well worth being permanently preserved. J. G. R.

[We are obliged to add to this review a note of dissent with reference to the allusions made to Fitz-John Porter's case. We have not been convinced up to this time, that the additional evidence presented in General Porter's behalf has been such as to change the finding of the court-martial.—ED. THE AMERICAN.]

KEARY'S "PRIMITIVE BELIEF."—Modern philological and ethnological research must result in deepening greatly the popular and personal interest in history. The instinct which prompts every human being to care about knowing of his ancestry, however remote, is given a wide field for its exercise by the discoveries which enable us to define exactly our place in the family of mankind, and to trace our relationships with our kindred as far East as Calcutta. At the same time the evidence that early beliefs tend to "survive" in modern words and usages, long "after the brains have been knocked out," leads us to look with more than an indifferent curiosity into the mythologies and cosmogonies of the early Aryans, and especially of the early Celts and Teutons.

It is to this interest that Mr. Charles Francis Keary, of the British Museum, appeals, by his last book, "Outlines of Primitive Belief," which is constructed somewhat on the lines of his "Dawn of History." He confines himself, as the title-page promises, to the Indo-European or Aryan races. In the opening chapters he traces the general course of mythological growth. He believes that the earliest form of religion was fetich-worship—the devotion to a tree, a stream, a fountain, or some other natural object, whose uses seemed to the primitive man to be more than earthly and ordinary. But fetich-worship received a severe shock when the growth of population forced the Aryans out of Bactria, to seek new homes to the Southeast and the West. A wandering community cannot be fetich-worshippers; their very circumstances force them to centre their religious regard upon those objects which accompany them in their wanderings, and continue their beneficent or baleful influence in new scenes. Hence the transition from fetich-worship to that worship of the heavenly bodies and the phenomena of the sky, which underlies all the later mythologies. Mr. Keary here shows himself a disciple of Herr Kuhn, and defends his view of mythologic genesis with great force against Mr. Herbert Spencer, to whom he denies the right to speak with an expert's authority in this department of research.

The following chapters are of much wider interest than this preliminary discussion. They discuss systematically what Mr. Max Müller has treated in fragmentary fashion in several of his "Essays." Chapter III. shows the origin and transformations of the Indian mythology,

* "History of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers (Webster Regiment)." By Lieut.-Col. Benjamin F. Cook. Published by the Twelfth (Webster) Regiment Association. Boston. 1882. Pp. 167. With Portraits and Map.

"History of the Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers in the War for the Preservation of the Union 1861-1865, with Statistics of the War and of Rebel Prisons." By Charles F. Walcott, Captain in the Regiment, Colonel Sixty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, Member of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts. With Portraits and Maps. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1882. 8vo., pp. 502.

with especial reference to the hymns of the Veda. Chapters IV. and V. apply a like method to the classic mythology, especially in its exuberant Greek forms, and to the little understood "Mysteries" of Hellenic worship. Mr. Keary lays great stress on the mysteries, as the highest and the most characteristic point in Greek worship, and as illustrating especially that transition from merely mythological to moral ideas, which is the foreshadowing of a still higher and purer faith to come. He finds in them the evidence of a rise to serious thought as to man's destiny and the responsibilities which will determine it, and believes the Greeks were not frivolous, although he thinks it was the Persians who turned their thoughts to the dark side of human existence and to the reality of sin as an offence not against convention but against eternal law. He thinks that one of the choruses we find in the "Helen" of Euripides is probably an ancient processional chant sung in the mysteries at Eleusis. In Chapter VI. he discusses the general idea of death and the life beyond it, which prevailed among the Aryan peoples of Greece and the East, while Chapters VII. and VIII. are given to the discussion of the old Norse mythology of the "Eddas" and the "Niebelungenlied." The last two chapters are devoted to the survivals of Pagan ideas as regards the future within the field of Christian influence, and to the especial survivals of Pagan usages and notions in the middle ages.

The author's style is heavy at times, and sometimes he requires an effort to keep up the interest. But his book fills a vacuum in our literature, and on the whole fills it well, with adequate learning, reverence for the subject, good judgment and clearness of statement. The publishers (Charles Scribner's Sons) have done the work justice.

"THE MARQUIS OF CARABAS."—Any new novel by Mrs. Spofford is sure to be marked by her own peculiar attributes of sensuous splendor of style and imagery, and this magnificence of garnish is no less remarkable in her last romance ("The Marquis of Carabas." By Harriet Prescott Spofford. Boston: Roberts Brothers) than in the "Amber Gods" and its immediate successors. That in its human characters there is still a thin and ghostly pallor that no adjective can warm and brighten is perhaps partly due to the accessories; but such life as they have is a beautiful one, kindled by the pure flame of self-sacrifice and atonement. Comparatively few as are the years since Miss Prescott's first brilliant romances were welcomed with such enthusiasm, they already seem to belong to a bygone era of literature, in which romance and enthusiasm were permissible qualities, unstigmatized as "gush," and playful cynicism was not the prevailing character of light fiction; and for their own special characteristics they are still valuable and welcome.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- A RUSSIAN PRINCESS. A LOVE STORY. By Emmanuel Gonzales. Translated from the French by George D. Cox. Pp. 250. \$0.75.
- LOVELL'S LIBRARY: "FRECKLES." By Rebecca Fergus Radcliff. Pp. 239. \$0.20.
- "L'ABBÉ CONSTANTIN." By Ludovic Halevy. Pp. 187. \$0.20.
- "THEY WERE MARRIED." By Walter Besant and James Rice, Pp. 189. \$0.10.
- "THE TRICKS OF THE GREEKS UNVEILED; or the Art of Winning at Every Game." By Robert Houdin. Pp. 188. \$0.20. John W. Lovell Company, New York.
- THE POLITICAL CONSPIRACIES PRECEDING THE REBELLION: OR, THE TRUE STORIES OF SUMTER AND PICKENS. By Thomas M. Anderson, Lieut.-Col., U. S. A. Pp. 100. \$1.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY IN THE ENGLISH COLONIES OF AMERICA. By Eben Greenough Scott. Pp. 334. \$2.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

HOUGHTON, Mifflin & Co., Boston, are about to issue a complete edition of the poems of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in one volume, with twenty-eight fine illustrations, designed by members of the Paint and Clay Club, and executed on wood by the best engravers. Heretofore Mr. Aldrich's poems had been accessible only in four separate books. In the binding of the new volume the publishers announce that an "attempt has been made to arrive at something artistic and at the same time novel. A limited number of copies will be issued in illuminated paper flexible covers, with a decoration which has been produced through the special adaptation of a successful process. The rest of the edition will be issued in a new style of flexible cloth covers, with simple but tasteful lettering in gold."

T. B. Peterson & Brothers have issued a new edition of the works of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Her latest work "Self-Made: or Out of the Depths," has just been issued in two volumes, under the names of "Ishmael: or, In the Depths," and "Self-Raised: or From the Depths," the first of which gives as a frontispiece a new portrait of Mrs. Southworth—the other a view of her cottage on the Potomac.

Mr. Howells's new story, in the *Century*, is to be called "A Sea Change," and will be a study of international relations, the scene lying in America, and not, as has usually been the case, upon foreign ground. It is to deal, also, with problems of self-help among women, and with certain tragic phases of New-England life. The November number of the *Century* will contain the first of Rev. Edward Eggleston's series of illustrated papers on "Life in the Thirteen Colonies," a study of the growth of civilization in the New World.

D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, announce a new series of books, to be called "Young Folks' Biographies," the first volume, "Washington," to be written by E. E. Brown. They begin their series of "The Best English Translations of the Classics" with a 12mo volume containing Butcher and Lang's translation of the *Odyssey*. Their holiday announcements, they state, will cover more than one hundred new books by American authors, with nearly 2,000 illustrations by American artists. "So liberal an expenditure," they claim, "has probably never before been made by one firm, in a single year, for holiday books."

It is announced that M. Zola is about to contribute a novel to the Paris *Gil Blas*. The scene will be laid in a milliner's shop, and the device of this establishment "Au Bonheur des Dames," is to give the story its title.

M. J. B. Mispoulet, advocate before the Appeal Court, has just published (Paris: Pedone-Lauriel) the first volume of an elaborate work upon the political institutions of ancient Rome, treated from the historical point of view. This volume is entitled "La Constitution," and is divided into four parts, dealing with the Regal period, the Republic, the Early and the Late Empire.

The library of the late W. Harrison Ainsworth, the romance writer, sold in London last month, realized £470. The collection consisted to a great extent of the authorities employed by him in the composition of his historical romances. In addition to curious works on magic, witchcraft, demonology and astrology, scarce tracts relating to the plague and the great fire in London, lives and trials of highwaymen and other celebrated criminals, antiquarian and topographical works, notably those dealing with Lancashire and the adjoining counties, memoirs, chronicles, and histories, there was a fair assortment of standard editions of the poets and of leading works of fiction, together with a number of the *histoires galantes* in such high favor in the 17th and 18th centuries. The highest prices obtained were those realized by the autograph manuscripts of some of the late author's romances, the sums paid ranging from £5—given by Mr. Hingle—for the original manuscript of a portion of "Jack Sheppard," down to a guinea, at which sum Mr. Holt had the incomplete romances of "Merry England," "Talbot Harland," "Beatrice Tyldesley," and the "Goldsmith's Wife," knocked down to him in succession.

Smith, Elder & Co., London, the owners of the copyrights of Thackeray's works, announce that, in consequence of the advertisement of "The Life, Letters and Uncollected Writings" of Thackeray, by a Mr. R. H. Shepherd, they "have resolved to publish the writings in their possession which have not yet been reprinted." They state that there are "many" of these, the publishers having heretofore regarded them—"written for the most part in an ephemeral style, or on topics of the moment—to be unsuitable for publication in a permanent form."

Herr Klencke has recently published three pamphlets on the relation of Spinoza's philosophy to the pessimism of Schopenhauer.

The London *Academy* says that a dictionary of Belgian authors, including a complete bibliography of their works, is in course of publication at Brussels. It is also announced that an English clergyman, Rev. J. R. Boyle, of Hull, has in preparation, under the title "Bibliotheca Novæ Ecclesiæ," a complete bibliography of Emanuel Swedenborg and the New Church. It is intended to include a description of every book and tract published in connection with Swedenborg and the New Church, either in England, America, the British Colonies, or on the Continent of Europe.

Dr. D. G. Brinton, Philadelphia, announces an important undertaking. He is about to commence the issue of a series of works under the general title of "Library of Aboriginal American Literature." Each of the works will be printed in the original tongue, with an English translation and notes, and each will be the production of a native, and "have some intrinsic importance, either historical or ethnological, in addition to its value as a linguistic monument. Most of them will be from unpublished manuscripts." The first of the series will be "The Chronicles of the Mayas," relating to the people of that name in Yucatan, written shortly after the conquest, and carrying the history of that people back many centuries. Four of these, Dr. Brinton says, have never been published or even translated into any European language. This volume will be ready before the close of the present year, and the others will follow. Only a few copies will be struck off beyond the number subscribed for.

Dr. P. Popoff has an article in *The Critic* of September 9, showing to what extent American literature is read in Russia. Longfellow heads the list of American poets whose works have been translated into the language. Cooper's Indian tales are better liked than any other foreign novels; and there are few educated Russians who have not read Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom." Bret Harte and Mark Twain also are popular among the subjects of the Czar.

Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, have just received from E. A. Freeman, the historian, the revised proofs of the last chapter of "Lectures to American Audiences," embracing "The English People in its Three Homes," and "The Practical Bearings of General European History." The work is now on press, and will be ready in about three weeks.

Jansen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago, will bring out, at an early date, the important work of Rudolf Schmidt on "The Darwinian Theories, and their Relation to Religion, Philosophy and Morality," translated from the German by Dr. G. A. Zimmerman, of Chicago, under the author's supervision, and with an Introduction, written especially for this first edition in English by the Duke of Argyll; a new volume in Dr. Nohl's popular series of Musical Biographies, "Haydn," translated from the German by Mr. George P. Upton; "The Nonpareil Cook-Book," by Mrs. E. A. Matthiessen; "The Essentials of Vaccination," by Dr. W. A. Hardaway, of St. Louis; "Frontier Army Sketches," by James W. Steele, of Topeka, Kansas; and "The Time of Gustav Adolf,"

the initial volume of the celebrated "Surgeon's Stories" of Z. Topelius, one of the foremost of Swedish authors, whose historical tales, dealing with some of the romantic incidents and characters of Swedish history, and comparable with the works of Scott, though long enjoying high favor in all Northern Europe, are now for the first time translated into English.

ART NOTES.

LONDON journals mention that a reproduction in heliogravure of the drawings in the Louvre collection is now being published in weekly numbers. Considering that the Louvre collection, which is the finest in the world, numbers no fewer than 37,000 drawings, sketches and studies, it will be seen that this publication, even at the rate of weekly numbers, will be some time in coming to a close.

A committee is being formed in London to raise subscriptions to place a bust of Longfellow in Westminster Abbey. Communications should be addressed to W. C. Bennett, 63 Royal Hill, Greenwich.

Thorwaldsen's famous lion at Lucerne, which has till now been the property of the Swiss family of Pfyffer, is about to pass into the possession of the town of Lucerne. The citizens hope to preserve it more effectually than has hitherto been the case from the vicissitudes of the weather.

A movement has for some time been in progress for the purpose of erecting a monument in Boston, to the memory of Harriet Martineau. The model in plaster by the American sculptress, Miss Anne Whitney, which is said to be very successful, was sent some months since to Florence, there to be executed in marble.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—A celebration of the bi-centennial anniversaries of the settlement of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, was held at Doylestown on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. There was an exhibition of relics, rare old articles, specimens of the products of the county, etc., and the proceedings on the different days included addresses, poems, declamations, music, singing, an old-fashioned "tea-party," and a dinner to invited guests. Governor Hoyt was present on Friday.

—The Republicans of California, at their State Convention last week, nominated M. M. Estee for Governor, and a full State ticket. Resolutions were adopted declaring for the enforcement of a law to prevent unnecessary labor on Sundays; also for the regulation of the railroads, so as to prevent discrimination against persons and places, and the charging of exorbitant fares and freights, etc. Civil service reform was recommended, and the people congratulated upon the passage of the Chinese restriction bill.

—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, in session at Hamilton, Ontario, a committee has reported in approval of the efforts now making to merge the Methodist Churches into one united Methodist Church for British America, and has recommended that a committee be appointed to negotiate with the other Methodist bodies for a union.

—The Governor-General of Canada and the Princess Louise, left Quebec on Thursday night, the 31st ult., by steamer for Montreal, on their way to British Columbia. They are expected to spend two or three days in Toronto, and go thence to Chicago by way of Niagara Falls.

—There has been a reported abatement, but no great change, in the prevalence of yellow fever at Matamoras, but many new cases (425 last week) have occurred in Brownsville. Other cases have occurred at Point Isabel, and at Pensacola, Florida. At this period of the year, however, there can now be no serious visitation of the disease over a large area.

—By an extraordinary rise in the Concho river, near San Antonio, Texas, great damage was caused. The reported loss of life amounts to 120 persons, and 15,000 sheep, cattle and horses also perished, while the loss in property is estimated at nearly \$100,000.

—The British team of riflemen, headed by Sir Henry Halford, reached New York on Sunday. The international match will take place at the Creedmoor range on the 14th and 15th insts. The American team is headed by Col. John Bodine.

—Secretary Folger left Washington for New York, on Saturday, to be gone about a month.

—The Arkansas election was held on Monday, and the Democratic State ticket had its usual majority. There is also a Democratic majority in the Legislature.

—Contrary to the general expectation, the strike of the iron-workers at Pittsburg has not ended; on the contrary, the Amalgamated Association, at a meeting on Monday, resolved to continue it. In New York City, on Tuesday, there was a very large (though less than had been expected) street parade of workmen, about 20,000 being in line. Where were a number of notable banners—among them one, "Pay no Rent;" another, "Down with the National Bank Monopoly;" another, "The Government must Issue all Money."

—The Republican Convention of Nevada, on Tuesday, nominated Enoch Strother for Governor. The resolutions demand the enforcement of the anti-Chinese legislation, the control of the railroads by law, a postal telegraph system, and the placing of silver coinage on the same basis as gold.

—The election in Vermont, on Monday, resulted as usual in the election of the Republican State ticket by a large majority. Both Republican candidates for Congress are elected.

—President Arthur, having spent a week in the neighborhood of Rhode Island, left Wood's Holl, Thursday, for the East, in the Dispatch.

—The Anglo-Turkish convention, concluded at Constantinople, has been formally signed, and the Porte has issued its proclamation declaring that Arabi Pasha ought to be regarded as a rebel. The Egyptian cavalry, at Kassasin, have been showing considerable activity, and on Wednesday were encountered by the British and driven back.

—The students at the German University of Dorpat have published (Leipzig: Brockhaus) a vehement protest against Slavophile tendencies in Livonia, and especially against the proposal to de-Germanize their ancient University.

DRIFT.

—According to the Greek journal *Ephemeris* there have been discovered at Salonica several works of the famous physician Galen, hitherto considered lost. The manuscripts found date from the fifteenth century, and contained originally two hundred and forty-eight sheets, eighty of which were lost.

—Prof. Esmarch, a distinguished German surgeon, has published a lecture which he delivered some months ago before the Physiological Society of Kiel on the treatment of President Garfield's wound. The wound, he maintains, was not mortal, and the injury to the vertebra could have been healed. The death of the patient was mainly due to the loose way in which the antiseptic treatment was applied. A great mistake, too, was made in searching for the bullet. Had the American surgeons imitated Von Langenbeck's example, who did not attempt to extract any of the pellets when the German Emperor was wounded, and had the antiseptic treatment been rigorously applied, the President might, the Professor maintains, be alive now.

—The trip of Lieutenant Very, of the navy, who, in order to reach South America between this time and December, finds it necessary to go by way of Europe, illustrates painfully our lack of steamship communication with the South American ports. The Lieutenant and his party have been detailed by the Navy Department to go to Santa Cruz in Patagonia to take observations of the transit of Venus, which event occurs early in December. Recently, when the Lieutenant set about making the arrangements for the trip, he found that he could not obtain, with any degree of certainty, transportation between this country and that part of South America which he wishes to reach, even in the four months which intervene. The result is that the party find it necessary to go to Europe and there take a steamer for some point whence they can easily reach Santa Cruz.

—Here are a few of the many interesting anecdotes and reminiscences in Mrs. Kemble's lately issued volume, "Records of Later Life":

"I understand Lady Ashburton (the American Lady Ashburton, who died in 1848) says she will make her dress alone (for a fancy ball in 1842) cost £1,000 exclusive of jewels. She gave the address of one of her milliners to Lady Wharnclyffe, who complained to her of the exorbitant prices of the superlative *faisance*, plaintively stating that she had charged her fifty guineas for a simple morning dress. Lady Ashburton replied, 'Ah, very likely, I dare say; I don't know anything about cheap clothes.'

"The Countess of Berkeley (mother of 'Ballot' Berkeley) was the daughter of a butcher of Gloucester and at near eighty years of age was tall and stately, with great remains of beauty. One day after dinner she had her glass filled with claret till the liquor appeared to form a rim above the vessel, and, raising it steadily to her lips, looked round the table where all her children sat but Lord Fitzhardinge, and saying 'God bless you all,' drank out the contents without spilling a drop and, replacing the glass on the table, said, 'Not one of my sons could do that!'

"I was walking once with Trelawny, who is as chilly as an Italian greyhound, at Niagara, by a wall of rock upon which the intense sun beat and was reflected upon us, till I felt as if I was being roasted alive and exclaimed, 'Oh, this is hell itself!' To which he replied with a grunt of dissatisfaction, 'Oh, dear, I hope hell'll be a good deal warmer than this!'

"Our friend and neighbor (at Philadelphia in 1838), W——, has just lost his youngest child, one girl among six sons, who while she was still a baby, not a year old, drew from him the ludicrously pathetic exclamation, 'Oh, the man that marries one's daughter must be hateful!'

"Mrs. Crowe (the author of 'The Night Side of Nature') took a close interest in Dr. Lewis (a negro magnetizer and mesmerist) and paid the penalty in a terrible nervous seizure, during which she imagined that she received a Divine command to go without any clothes on into the streets of Edinburgh and walk a certain distance in that condition, in reward for which the sins and sufferings of the whole world would be immediately alleviated. Upon her demurring to fulfil this mandate, she received the further assurance that if she took her card-case in her right hand and her handkerchief in her left, her condition of nudity would be entirely unobserved by any one she met. She accordingly went forth with nothing on but a pair of boots, and being rescued and carried back into her house, exclaimed, 'Oh, I must have taken my handkerchief in the wrong hand, otherwise nobody would have seen me!'

—The report that Richard Wagner has recently sold the copyright of his "Parsifal" to Schotts, the well-known music publishers of Mayence, for £9,500 is rectified in several important particulars by the *Maine Zeitung*. This journal declares that the sum paid was only about one-third of that already named, and that the Schotts firm has possessed the rights of publication for some years. It adds that the text-book of the drama was brought out in 1879, and even the piano-forte arrangement of the score issued in May of last year. It is announced that the performances of the great opera, at Baireuth, have continued to attract large audiences and that the financial success of the undertaking is assured, a considerable surplus being expected.

—Messrs. Erckmann Chatrain are writing a dramatic version of "Mde. Therèse," with which the Paris Châtelet Theatre will reopen next season.

—General Pitt-Rivers writes to *Nature* to express a hope that steps will be taken to have a proper staff of scientific explorers attached to the army in Egypt. There are intervals of rest in a campaign when soldiers and others may be usefully employed in excavations at a slight cost; and difficulties in the way of investigation arising from the requirements of trade and industry disappear in time of war. The deposits of the Delta require to be examined, the gravels of the Nile valley have to be connected with their animal remains, and the stone age of Egypt has yet to be fixed with certainty.

—Herren Schlag and Berend, of Berlin, have devised an ingenious method for ascertaining the waterlevel of steam-boilers in the dark. A float is formed by placing in a small cylindrical glass tube a mixture of Balmann's paint and phosphate of potash. This mixture becomes luminous at any temperature above 80 degrees Centigrade, without exposure to light. The tube is kept in a vertical position by placing a few shot in the lower end.

—The Committee of the German Fishery Association is making very active efforts to ensure a good representation of Germany at the International Fishery Exhibition to be held in London next year. The efforts of the Association to obtain a Government grant for the purpose have, however, not been successful.

An exhibition of electric apparatus, etc., for the purpose of developing the economic and general application of electricity, is to be opened at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster (London), on November 1.

—The Institut de Droit International, which held its last meeting at Oxford, will meet on the 11th of September next at Turin, where the old Chamber of Deputies has been placed at its disposal by the Italian Government.

—Captain Norris and Lieutenant Darwin, of the British Royal Engineers, both of whom held Staff appointments at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, have been selected by the Astronomer Royal to proceed to the East to watch the transit of Venus, which takes place on the 6th December.

—Intelligence has been received in Bombay of the murder of Dr. Siegfried Langer, an Austrian traveller, by a tribe of Daeries in Arabia. The object of the crime was probably robbery. The Political Agent at Aden is engaged in endeavors to bring the criminals to justice.

—From a memorandum recently compiled by the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington it appears that the actual amount paid for pensions on account of the late war, to March 1, 1882, is \$500,781,950. It is estimated that there are now on the pension-roll the names of 250,000 pensioners of the late war. This does not include 30,000 (estimated) service pensions on account of the war of 1812. The annual value of the 250,000 late war pensions is \$27,500,000, and of the 30,000 war of 1812 pensions, \$2,800,000, or an aggregate annual value in all of \$30,300,000. Estimating the disbursements for May and June, the total paid for pensions during the current fiscal year will not vary much from \$65,000,000. On April 1, 1882, there were on file 217,162 pending claims which, if allowed, would be entitled to arrears. There are 53,179 pending claims which were filed subsequent to the limitation imposed by the Arrears Act, and, when allowed, pension commences from date of filing. If the two classes just referred to should be at once added to the roll (233,032), it would increase the annual value of pensions \$24,500,000, which, added to the present annual value (\$30,300,000), would be \$54,800,000.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1881, 4,112 wholesale and 170,640 retail licensed liquor stores in the United States. This gives one liquor store, on the average, to every 286 inhabitants. Arizona and Montana have one to every 51, and Colorado, California, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico and Wyoming each reports under 100 of population to every saloon. South Carolina, Kansas, West Virginia and Maine are the banner temperance States according to the figures. The statistics given, however, do not show anything concerning unlicensed places.

—Sir Bernard Burke, the well-known Irish herald, has frequently been asked, "What is the surname of the children of Queen Victoria?" and he says: "I feel persuaded that the royal house of Saxe-Coburg has no surname. When the adoption of surnames became general, the ancestors of that illustrious race were kings, and needed no other designation than the Christian name added to the royal title." The Plantagenets and the Tudors were in quite other case, and the sobriquet of the former originated their surname.

—It has for some time been known that green is not the national color of Ireland, and now it appears that she owes the harp in her arms to Henry VIII., though it was not "officially" marshalled in the royal achievement until the time of James I., on which occasion the Earl of Northampton, then Deputy Earl-Marshal, observed "that for the adoption of the harp the best reason he could assign was that it resembled Ireland, in being an instrument that requires more cost to keep in tune than it is worth."

—Joachim Raff left two manuscript symphonies in a finished condition when he died. They are entitled "Autumn" and "Winter," and, with two others of his works, complete a symphonic series which can be called "The Seasons."

—Desire Charnay, the Lorillard explorer in Yucatan, asserts that he found on the walls of a palace at Kabah an Indian painting of an armed Spaniard on horseback, which he regards as proof that the palace was inhabited at the time of the Conquest. Mr. Charnay went to that country intending to prove that the ruins are modern, belonging to the race of the Spanish invaders found in possession, and he has been surprisingly successful in discovering his evidence.

—The late N. P. Willis, in his newspaper, the *Home Journal*, during 1852, made known to American readers a poem entitled "The Maid of Galloway," and praised it somewhat extravagantly. Its author, James Murray, has recently died, in his eightieth year. He had been blind seventy-five years, and was called "the blind poet of Galloway."

—The Vienna police have rigorously searched several more houses in connection with the recent discovery of stolen property at the homes of members of a radical workmen's society, and have arrested twenty-six persons, including Herr Most, brother of the former editor of the London *Freiheit*.

—A Paris journal, *Le Ménestrel*, states that the electric light, the use of which it was hoped would materially reduce the danger of fire in theatres, nearly caused a conflagration at the opera house recently, during a performance. The current being too strong the wires became red hot, and their gutta percha covering being quickly destroyed, the adjacent inflammable material began to smoulder and the services of the firemen had to be called into requisition. Happily the audience knew nothing of the danger, so that a panic was avoided.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, September 7.

WITH some variations in the quotations for the use of money, and some manifestations of diverging views as to stock values, the financial world has been without material change. There is, however, the assurance of greater activity, many business men who had been absent having now returned to the centres of operations. Less is now said as to the general crop prospect, the wheat harvest being substantially finished. So far the weather has been favorable to the perfecting of the corn crop, but more of the same is needed before it can be regarded as certain to be matured in advance of early frosts. A decline in the rates of foreign exchange makes further gold shipments unlikely, though it must still be noted that the importations are very large, and that the exports of breadstuffs, etc., do not show so great an increase as should be hoped for.

The closing quotations (sales) of leading shares in the Philadelphia market, yesterday, were as follows: Lehigh Navigation, 43¼; Huntingdon and Broad Top, preferred, 30; Pennsylvania Railroad, 62¼; Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, (seller 5 days,) 31¼; Northern Pacific, (buyer 3 days,) 52¼; ditto, preferred, (buyer 3 days,) 96¼; Lehigh Valley, 62¼.

The following were the closing prices of leading stocks, in New York, yesterday: Chicago and Northwestern, common, 146¼; Chicago and Northwestern, pre-

ferred, 169¼; Canada Southern, 62¼; Central Pacific, 93¼; Columbus, C. and I. C., 12¼; Delaware and Hudson, 115¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 146¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 58¼; Erie and Western, 38¼; East Tennessee, 10¼; East Tennessee, preferred, 18; Hannibal and St. Joseph, common, 47; Hannibal and St. Joseph, preferred, 92; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, 44; Kansas and Texas, 39¼; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 111¼; Louisville and Nashville, 72¼; Michigan Central, 99¼; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 124¼; Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred, 141¼; Manhattan Railway, 52¼; Metropolitan Elevated Railway, 90; Missouri Pacific, 109¼; Milwaukee and Lake Shore, 56¼; Memphis and Charleston, 56; New York Central, 133¼; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 39¼; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 55¼; New York, Ontario and Western, 26¼; New Jersey Central, 78¼; Nashville and Chattanooga, 61¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 38¼; Ohio Central, 18¼; Pacific Mail, 44¼; Peoria, Decatur and Ev., 36; Rochester and Pittsburg, 25¼; Richmond and Danville, 115¼; St. Paul and Omaha, 53¼; St. Paul and Omaha, preferred, 112; Texas Pacific, 50¼; Union Pacific, 117¼; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 37¼; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred, 67¼; Western Union, 90¼.

The New York banks, in their statement of last Saturday, showed a continued loss of reserve, amounting to \$1,287,050, wiping out the reserve balance and leaving \$156,025 less than legal requirements. The statement was, therefore, regarded as "unfavorable," though the ordinary experience of financial affairs at this season has pointed out the certainty that there must soon be a smaller surplus of currency in the Eastern money centres. The following are the principal items in the statement:

	August 26.	Sept. 2.	Differences.
Loans,	\$335,746,600	\$332,359,500	Dec. \$3,387,100
Specie,	57,195,400	54,241,900	Dec. 2,953,500
Legal tenders,	22,748,400	22,840,400	Inc. 82,000
Deposits,	315,251,100	308,953,300	Dec. 6,297,800
Circulation,	18,203,100	18,292,100	Inc. 89,000

The Philadelphia banks, in their statement of the same date, showed a small decrease of surplus. The principal items were as follows:

	August 26.	September 2.	Differences.
Loans,	\$77,294,750	\$77,937,513	Inc. \$642,763
Reserve,	19,431,743	19,328,892	Dec. 102,851
Due from Banks,	4,812,256	5,197,585	Inc. 385,329
Due to Banks,	15,093,842	15,343,237	Inc. 249,395
Deposits,	54,743,675	55,167,946	Inc. 424,271
Circulation,	9,455,656	9,503,170	Inc. 47,514
Clearings,	43,947,612	46,574,530	Inc. 2,626,918
Balances,	6,523,238	6,851,522	Inc. 328,284

The export of specie, last week, was \$254,720, all being silver except \$1,000 in gold for Aspinwall. The shipments, with this exception, were all to European ports, and were chiefly American silver bars.

The Northern Pacific Railroad's approximate gross earnings for the fourth week and two-thirds of a week remaining in August were \$222,670, or \$17.15 to the mile, against \$99,191.84, or \$13.15 to the mile in the corresponding week of 1881. Approximate earnings for August, \$727,377, or \$56.04 to the mile, against \$393,478.16, or \$52.18 to the mile, for August, 1881. During last week, 12 miles were laid on the Yellowstone division of the main track, making the distance from Glendive 240 miles. The gap now between the two ends of the track is but 485 miles. The management is confident this distance will be lessened 100 miles this month, so by the 1st of October next there will be but 385 miles of track to be laid.

The track of the Mexican National Railway reached Monterey on August 31, three hundred and thirty-three (333) miles from Corpus Christi. Including this, it has already five hundred and twenty (520) miles finished in Mexico and Texas, and will probably have six hundred (600) in October. Monterey is about five hundred (500) miles from Maravatio, which the track is promised to reach from the City of Mexico next month. Over nine hundred (900) miles have been subscribed for. The track from the City of Mexico to Toluca, 46 miles, was opened on Monday.

The Treasury statement issued on September 1st showed a decrease in the public debt, during the month of August, of \$16,128,261.74, making a decrease in the two months of the present fiscal year of substantially 30 millions—\$29,988,288.76. Of the 3½ per cents., originally issued at 6 per cent., there were outstanding only \$32,755,400.

The exchange of Tennessee State bonds, under the terms of the compromise act, appears to be going on, and this indicates a confidence in financial circles that the arrangement now made will not be broken up by the result of the election in that State. It is announced that the Funding Committee has exchanged, chiefly in New York, \$8,000,000 worth of the new bonds for the old issue.

It is shown that railroad building goes on this year at an unprecedented rate. The number of miles of new road built in August was 1,274, making the aggregate for the year, so far, 7,084 miles. This makes the total mileage in the United States 111,861, exceeding by 9,000 miles the total mileage of Europe, and is but a trifle less than one-half the total mileage of the whole world. The Philadelphia *North American*, commenting on this rapid growth, says: "There is more danger, altogether, of railroad building being overdone than underdone, and the fact should not be lost sight of that the protective tariff on rails is serving as a wholesome check on excessive railroad building, and keeping it back to a rate of growth which is just about equal to that of the country's demand for it. Enormous stretches of track not included in the above report are already wholly or partially graded, and waiting for the iron, which cannot be furnished fast enough by our home mills, and which the tariff prevents the companies from importing."

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE.
REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	337
EDITORIALS:	
English Limitations,	341
The Colored Voters of Pennsylvania,	342
WEEKLY NOTES,	342
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
Obstacles to our Ocean Commerce,	343
The Cautionary Person,	344
CORRESPONDENCE:	
The Great Dyke at 'Squan,	345
SCIENCE:	
Cleanliness and Epidemics,	346
Diseases of the Skin,	346
LITERATURE:	
Massachusetts Regimental Histories,	347
Keary's "Primitive Belief,"	347
"The Marquis of Carabas,"	348
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	348
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	348
ART NOTES,	349
NEWS SUMMARY,	349
DRIFT,	349
FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW,	350

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